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Vol. VI.]

JUNE, 1865.

[50 Cts.

*Vol VII in front of this.*

THE

# FIRE LANDS PIONEER:

PUBLISHED BY THE

Fire Lands Historical Society,

AT THEIR ROOMS IN

WHITTLESEY BUILDING, NORWALK, OHIO.

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SANDUSKY, OHIO:

STEAM PRINTING HOUSE OF E. R. HOTSENPILLER

1865.



X 700435



ENGRAVED BY A. B. WATSON PHILA

most affly yours  
E. Crook





# THE FIRE LANDS PIONEER.

VOLUME VI.—JUNE, 1865.

## FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

NORWALK, June 8, 1864.

The annual meeting was held in Whittlesey Hall, Norwalk, on Wednesday June 8th, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by the venerable President, Platt Benedict, Esq. He expressed, in fitting terms, his gratification at again meeting so many of the members of the society, many of whom had been his neighbors and acquaintances since the first settlement of the place.

The Rev. Mr. Cornell, of Norwalk, after a few appropriate remarks, opened the meeting with prayer.

By request of the Secretary, the Rev. C. F. Lewis, of Wakeman, was appointed Assistant, and the proceedings of the last meeting held at Castalia, were read by him.

C. A. Preston, Esq., Treasurer, submitted his report for the year, which was approved. In summary it was as follows:

On hand, as per last report,	\$10 47
Received from sales of Pioneer,	26 10
"    "    New Members,	24 25
	<hr/>
	\$60 82
Paid orders,.....	20 62
	<hr/>
Balance in Treasury,.....	\$40 20

The report of the Secretary next presented, congratulated the Society on its prosperity during the past year. The Society is free from debt. The Pioneer is not only self-sustaining, but increasing in size and interest, and also in circulation beyond the Fire Lands. It referred to the want of a better place for the deposit and arrangement of articles for the Cabinet, and closed with a reference to the fact that the first half century of the independent civil history of Huron County will close August 1st, 1865.

After a vote of thanks to the Secretary, the Society proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year which resulted as follows:

President—Platt Benedict, Norwalk.

Vice Presidents—G. M. Woodruff, Peru; Z. Phillips, Berlin; E. Bemis, Groton; H. Townsend, New London; S. C. Parker, Greenfield.

Treasurer—C. A. Preston, Norwalk.

Corresponding Secretaries—F. D. Parish, Sandusky; P. N. Schuyler, Norwalk.

Recording Secretary—D. H. Pease, Norwalk.

Keeper of Cabinet—R. T. Rust, Norwalk.





Directors—F. D. Parish, Z. Phillips, P. N. Schuyler, D. H. Pease.

An opportunity was then given and 20 persons became members of the Society.

The several Township Historical Committees were then called on for reports. After which the Society took a recess till half past one in the afternoon, during which the members were hospitably entertained by the citizens of Norwalk.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment.

Vice President Woodruff in the chair.

Mrs. John Wheeden, of Sandusky, presented the Society with six bound volumes of the Sandusky *Clarion*, the first newspaper published on the Fire Lands, and the hearty thanks of the Society were tendered her for the valuable donation.

The venerable John P. McArdle, of Fremont, the publisher of the Norwalk *Reporter* the first paper published in the present limits of Huron County, presented the Society with a "History of the American Revolution," which was published by him in 1815 at the *Register* office, Clinton, Ohio, on the press which was brought over the Alleghany mountains, on which the *Reporter* was afterward printed. The work also contains a "Columbiad" of thirteen cantos on the American war, by Richard Snowdon.

Mr. Ami Keeler, of Norwalk, presented "Four Sermons on the Nature, End and Design of the Holy Communion," by Samuel Clarke, D. D., Dublin, 1738—the harness worn by the horse which drew the family of his father, Seth Keeler, from Connecticut to Norwalk, and the veritable tin horn used by his father and himself to call people to meeting before bells were known in Norwalk. The applause of the audience was

evidence that in Mr. Keeler's hands the venerable relic gave no uncertain sound.

Mr. Bartlett Davis, of Hartland, presented from M. E. Burt, of South Bristol, Wisconsin, the following books, formerly the property of his great grandfather, Asa Chaffee, of Wilbraham, Massachusetts: "A Narrative of the ministers of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, in 1734, concerning the difficulty with Mr. Robert Breck, of the Springfield First Parish;" "An Oration on the gloomy aspect of the Times," by Zephaniah Ross, Attleborough, Mass., in 1774; "A Discourse on the death of Mr. Peter Thatcher," Boston, 1727, and an "Almanack for 1784, by Isaac Beckerstaff, printed by Elisha Babcock, Springfield, Mass."

The following were also exhibited by Mrs. P. Reading, of Norwalk: A linen apron, worn by her grandmother, Mrs. H. F. Benedict, at her marriage, more than one hundred years ago. By Dr. J. B. Ford, of Norwalk, a black jack stick, cut by Colonel Wilder on Mission Ridge, Tennessee, one half mile south of Gen. Bragg's Headquarters. The bush and branches have been struck by thirty-four balls. By H. P. Nelson, of Bronson, a printed invitation to Mr. John Nelson (his father) and lady to a Ball to be held in Mr. John Boults' Ball Room, in Norwalk, in 1822, signed by J. Williams, M. C. Saunders, E. Cook, P. Latimer, C. Butler, D. M. Benedict, Managers. By Mr. R. Osborne, of Berlin, specimens of cotton grown by him in that township in 1862-3. By Messrs. J. H. Niles and A. Haynes, of Norwich, a variety of ancient stone relics.

Not the least interesting portion of the proceedings of the afternoon, were the experiences of some of the early pioneers, as related by themselves. Mrs. Polly Pierce, of Peru, gave a graphic description of the early trials and enjoyments of the first



settlers of that township. She was present at, and a member of the first Methodist class meeting held in Norwalk. During her remarks she presented to "Father Benedict" a crane given to her grandmother, Sarah Sherman, at her marriage in 1759; a fire shovel the first brought into Peru; the first mortar brought into that township, brought in by Mrs. Clary, and a chair of the olden style, made in 1815, by John Nelson, of Peru. Her keen and pithy sarcasms on the degeneracy of modern times, frequently "brought down the house."

Mr. G. H. Woodruff, of Peru, described the early appearance of Norwalk, when emigrants avoided the sand ridge as a place destitute of water and fit only for scrub oaks to grow.

Mr. Philo Wells, of Vermillion, related the excitement caused by the first steamboat on the Lake, how himself and wife used to cross the Vermillion on ox-back to go visiting; and a tavern story of the early days.

Mr. Osborn, of Fitchville, followed with an interesting account of early times in that vicinity.

Judge Parish, of Sandusky, described the appearance of the prairies on the Fire Lands when first settled upon. He also paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, whose early history was connected with that of the Fire Lands, and presented a resolution appropriate to his memory, which was unanimously adopted by the Society.

Martin Kellogg, Esq., of Bronson, gave an account of the trials experienced by himself and family in 1815, when moving from Vermont to the Fire Lands, and exhibited a bill on the Old Bank of Bloomingville, as a specimen of the worthless currency with which the country was flooded at that time.

E. Bemis, of Groton, in conclusion

gave a lively picture of the difficulties and discouragements of the early pioneers of the western part of the Fire Lands.

Judge S. C. Parker, in appropriate terms announced the names of pioneers deceased since the last meeting.

The exercises for the afternoon were interspersed with music by Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Loverin, Miss. C. Kennan, Messrs. Kingsley and Gilbert, which added much to the interest of the occasion.

The Society voted its warmest thanks to the choir for their excellent music, the Committee of Arrangements for their successful efforts in providing for the wants of all, and the citizens of Norwalk for their generous hospitality, and after uniting with the audience in singing "Old Hundred," adjourned.

D. H. PEASE, Secretary.

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#### QUARTERLY MEETING.

PERKINS, December 14, 1864.

The quarterly meeting of this Society was held at the Brick Church at Perkins, on Wednesday, December 14th at half past ten o'clock A. M.

In the absence of the President, Judge Z. Phillips, of Berlin, occupied the chair, and a few well-timed remarks expressed his interest in the work of the Society, and hoped that the present meeting would prove one of deep interest to all. The Rev. N. J. Close of Norwich opened the meeting with prayer, after which the proceedings of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Secretary was then read. It presented in a condensed form the condition of the Society at the present time—recommended that immediate steps be taken to obtain a complete record for publication in the Pioneer, of





the statistics relative to the members, showing present residence, where and when born, and when they first settled on the Fire Lands. It called attention to the importance of a continuance of efforts on the part of township historical committees, and referred to the recent death of Philo Adams, Nahum Gilson, Mrs. Morton Marshall, Ebenezer Andrews, Dr. H. Niles, Daniel Sherman and other prominent pioneers.

Reports were then received from such Historical Committees as were prepared to report, after which the constitution was read, and thirty-three persons became members of the Society. A recess till half past one P. M. was then taken, during which the members and audience enjoyed the abundant hospitality of the citizens of Perkins.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Society met at the appointed time. The venerable President, Platt Benedict, Esq., having arrived, on taking the chair feelingly referred to the infirmities of nearly ninety years under which he labored, and expressed his gratification at the large attendance and deep interest manifested at the meeting.

The following relics were exhibited:

By Platt Benedict—A ten dollar bill on the Bank of Mansfield, 1816, signed by John Garrison, President, and also a five dollar Confederate bill.

By F. D. Reed, Norwalk—a part of the first Methodist class paper of that place, dated 1821 and 1822.

By F. D. Parish, Sandusky—the Wallworth papers, and a history of the Chicago Tribune, Democratic Press, and Hoe's eight-cylinder press.

By A. W. Prout, Oxford—the commission of Samuel B. Carpenter, first Postmaster of Margaretta, signed by John McLean, February 8th, 1826.

By John F. Greene, Perkins—a musket brought here in 1815 by his

grandfather, Jesse Taylor, from Connecticut, and used in the war of the Revolution. Also, by the same, a copy of the Sandusky Clarion of 1831, containing the appointments for the Methodist Conferences of that year.

By C. W. Taylor, Perkins—a powder horn, very tastefully ornamented, used in the Revolutionary war by Asa Leonard, Roxbury, Mass., 1775, and brought to Perkins in 1815 by Jesse Taylor, grandfather of the exhibitor.

By E. Taylor, Perkins—a pitching fork, brought to that township by his father, Jesse Taylor, in 1815, having been found by him over seventy years ago under a barn in Connecticut.

By W. R. Covell, Perkins—a stone axe, or wedge, ploughed up by him about eight years ago.

By W. D. Gurley, Perkins—a stone axe and the spoon moulds first used in Ireland by his father, Rev. Wm. Gurley, and afterwards used by him to make spoons for the early settlers of the Fire Lands. Many of the spoons thus manufactured are still in existence.

A letter was read from Mrs. R. H. Andrews, of Chicago, widow of the late Ebenezer Andrews of Milan, giving a brief but interesting account of the connection of her husband, as agent, with the sale of the Jessup and Wakeman tract of 50,000 acres in Wakeman Township, and other townships in that vicinity.

An article relating to the bounties paid for wolves, and the number killed in Huron county from 1815 to 1832 inclusive, was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Franklin D. Reed, of Norwalk, the first white child born in Greenfield, exhibited the wolf trap used by his father, Hanson Reed, and by himself in hunting wild animals in that township and vicinity. He also related in a lively manner many





thrilling incidents connected with the residence on the Fire Lands, during and after the war of 1812, of many of which he was an eye witness. His remarks excited much interest and were frequently interrupted with applause.

Mr. Thomas James, of Perkins, related in an amusing manner the Willard Hall snake story, and referred to some details in the published history of the murder of Buell and Gibbs. Judge Phillips of Berlin, related personal recollections of the early settlement of Berlin.

Hon. F. D. Parish, of Sandusky, read a portion of the history of Perkins, which is in preparation for publication in the next Pioneer. It was listened to with the closest attention by the audience, many of whom were participators in the events narrated.

An invitation was extended to Col. Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland, to deliver an address at the next meeting, on the ancient mounds and fortifications of Ohio, and especially of this vicinity.

On motion of E. Bemis, Esq., Monroeville was selected as the place for the next quarterly meeting, March 15th, and Messrs. James Green, James Hamilton, R. S. Roby, S. D. Fish, and G. W. Smith appointed the Committee of Arrangements.

The Committee of Arrangements and citizens of Perkins having made so bountiful provision for the meeting, the Society on motion of the Hon. F. D. Parish, voted them hearty thanks, and closed one of the most pleasant meetings ever held by it, by joining with the audience in singing "Old Hundred."

D. H. PEASE, Sec'y.

#### QUARTERLY MEETING.

MONROEVILLE, March 15, 1865.

The quarterly meeting was held in Perkins' Hall, at Monroeville, on Wednesday, the 15th of March, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The President, Platt Benedict, on taking the chair, made a few appropriate remarks, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wells, of Monroeville.

After reading the minutes of the last meeting, the Secretary's Report was presented. It gave a summary of the publishing account of the fifth volume of the Pioneer, showing a balance in favor of the Society. The expense of publishing the next volume would require seven hundred subscribers before going to press, and the Society were urged to take the necessary steps to secure them. A brief summary of the work accomplished by the Society during the eight years of its existence was given, and the hope expressed that no effort would be relaxed until the work is accomplished. An opportunity was then given and quite a number of persons became members of the Society.

Reports from Township Historical Committees were then received, after which a recess was taken till half past one P. M., during which the members and friends present partook of the abundant hospitality of the citizens of the place.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

After music by the Band, the Society was called to order by the President.

Judge S. C. Parker announced in a feeling manner the deaths of the following pioneers of the Fire Lands since the last meeting: Hon. Eleutheros Cooke, John Garrison, Mrs. Elizabeth Harwood, Phineas K. Guthrie, Eber Call, David Jenkins, Mrs. Phebe J. Coit and Wm. Robinson.

The following curiosities and articles of antiquity were exhibited:

By A. W. Prout, Oxford—some bills and accounts of his father-in-law, Dr. S. B. Carpenter, when a physician and merchant in New Haven, from 1815 to 1819, in which some of the prices named were as follows: Salt \$7,50 per bbl.; brandy \$5,00;





rum \$2.50; whisky, \$1.75, per gallon; hyson tea, \$1.25; coffee, 50 cts; brown sugar 25 cents; tobacco, 50 cents each per pound.

By E. Bemis, Groton—the wedding shoes of his great grand-mother, who was married in Connecticut about one hundred and thirty years ago.

By Robert Smith, Lyme—a string of large white and red Indian beads from California.

By Chas. Hubbell, Ridgefield—a book of "Four Sermons," printed in 1741; one of them having been preached by his great grand-father, Rev. William Williams, in Weston, Massachusetts.

By the same—a silver pill box and a small pocket silver tea spoon. The box is said to have been used by the Rev. Mr. Williams to carry when preaching, occasionally stopping to take a pill. The spoon is said to be a relic of "Continental Tea Party" times, and was used for the purpose of taking private sips when the public use of tea was prohibited.

By Mrs. Free Love Robbins: a looking-glass with a raised bevelled edge, supposed to be about four hundred years old, brought from England to Connecticut by a Mr. Abbott, one of its earliest settlers, descending from him to Stephen Abbott, and from the latter through several generations to Mrs. Robbins.

By Charles A. Howe, Peru: a wooden "Serpent."

By Chester Smith, of Shelby, a soldier in the war of 1812, the following: a wooden spoon made by him while in camp near the ruins of Buffalo and used by his mess; the Psalms of David, a very ancient edition, used by his ancestors; the wedding vest worn by the grandfather of Mrs. George Palmer, of Ridgefield, at his wedding about one hundred and fifty years ago, and made for the occasion in England, the embroidering of which cost eight guineas; the Church Record of the First Baptist church of Herkimer, New York, commencing

July 1st, 1802; an ancient sun glass, used during the war of the Revolution by his father-in-law, Rev. G. Howe.

While presenting the above, Mr. Smith requested all the veterans of the war of 1812 present to rise, and eight responded.

Among the Pioneers of the Fire Lands present were the following: Levi Platt, Greenfield; John Sowers, Ridgefield; L. Rash, Groton; John F. Adams, Lyme; Chester Smith, Shelby; James Smith, Lyme; all soldiers in the war of 1812. Mrs. Sarah Easton, Peru; Mrs. Anna Parker Robertson; Mrs. Fanny Smith, Greenfield; Mrs. John Sowers, Ridgefield; wives of soldiers in the war of 1812. Hiel Hunt, settled in 1816; J. C. Hubbell, settled in 1815; Z. Phillips, settled in 1817; Wm. B. Stone, settled in 1819; W. L. Latham, settled in 1820; Curtis Strong, settled 1814; Wm. Sconton, settled in 1821; E. W. Cook, settled in 1818; G. W. Ruggles, settled in 1818; John Hamilton, settled in 1819; Mrs. John Hamilton, settled in 1823; Platt Benedict, settled in 1817. A letter from the son-in-law of John Garrison, was read, and on motion Judge Phillips was requested to procure the journal of Mr. Garrison referred to in the letter.

The Rev. L. B. Gurley, of Delaware, was invited to give the address at Norwalk, on the History of Methodism on the Fire Lands.

The subject of an immediate publication of the 6th volume of the Pioneer, was considered and on motion the Publishing committee were instructed to appoint canvassing agents in each Township for the purpose of immediately securing the number of subscribers.

#### ADDRESS OF COLONEL WHITTLESEY.

Col. Whittlesey was then introduced and delivered an address on the ancient Mounds and Fortifications of



Ohio, and especially of the Fire Lands. He said the ancient works of the State were remarkable. They were not the work of what is now called the aborigines, but dated far anterior to the American Indians. They consist of mounds, earthworks, stone masonry, &c. He exhibited a rough map of the State showing where all the more interesting of these works are situated. On the Ohio River they cover several thousand acres. At Newark they embrace a district of over two thousand acres. At Portsmouth these works are still visible for a distance of over five miles, with ditches from five to ten feet deep. Inside were mounds which seemed to be constructed without any object, but seemed more like the work of children at play. Some of these were undoubtedly constructed for military purposes, while others have been used in the observance of religious ceremonies. Those on the shores of Lake Erie, are different from those on the Ohio River, and would seem to be constructed for defense alone.

At that day he supposed the Ohio river and the Lakes were connected by the light craft then used, and the works built at the mouths of the rivers would indicate that the country was inhabited by different tribes of war-like people. Those on the Lakes were constructed by a different people from those on the Ohio River, and would seem to date back more than two thousand years. Indian tradition could give no account of them. The mounds on the Ohio river are from sixty to seventy feet high, and generally contain skeletons. In one a coffin was yet perceptible, which contains a skeleton, and under it are several specimens of copper tools, spoons, etc. The tools found were copper axes and chisels, and were swedged out of cold copper by beating with rocks. In the axes were found small nuggets of silver, proving the copper to have

been brought from Lake Superior. These mounds extended from the Lake Superior country to the Gulf of Mexico, and in most of them copper tools or trinkets have been found, which conclusively proves that a trade was carried on between those distant districts.

The speaker then alluded to the ancient works at Newark, and the stones found by a Mr. Wyrick. He had examined these curious stones with their hieroglyphics, and believed they were found as stated by Mr. Wyrick. One of them resembled the key-stone to an arch, and was undoubtedly a Masonic emblem. On the other the ten commandments were engraved in Hebrew. The characters, although not all perfect, were as well done as a majority of the Hebrew characters are executed at the present day.

The address was a plain statement of facts which have come under his observation and were illustrated by maps, charts and diagrams, and was well received by all who heard it.

The following Committee of Arrangements was appointed for the annual meeting at Norwalk, June 14th; Obediah Jenney, A. B. Hoyt, D. A. Baker, J. Underhill, E. A. Pray.

On motion of Judge Parker, the thanks of the Society were tendered Col. Whittlesey for his very interesting address, and a copy requested for publication in the Pioneer.

On motion of the Hon. F. D. Parish, the hearty thanks of the Society were tendered the band for their excellent and soul-stirring music, the Committee of Arrangements for the care and ample provision made for the meeting, and the citizens of Monroeville for their generous hospitality.

The audience then joined in singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," to the tune of "Old Hundred," after which the Society adjourned.





## HON. ELEUTHEROS COOKE.

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Another of our land marks is gone. A cherished and fond husband and father, a beloved, respected and eminent citizen is no more. Hon. Eleutheros Cooke died at his late residence in Sandusky Tuesday evening, December 27, 1864. He was born in Granville, New York, Christmas day, 1787. The year in which the Constitution of the United States was framed by the General Convention, and his name, Eleutheros, was given in commemoration of that event. Consequently, has passed beyond the ripe age of seventy-seven years. At his death he was surrounded by all his children, with one exception. His daughter, Mrs. Wm. G. Morehead, is now in a foreign land, and the sympathy of the writer and many friends goes out in her behalf in this, her great affliction. May God comfort and bless her!

For nearly half a century Mr. Cooke's name has been identified with numerous public enterprises and works of internal improvement, having in view the development of the resources of Ohio and the building up of the commerce of the State, and especially of the city of his early adoption. Few men have been more useful, persevering and successful than he, in his labors for the public good. He was the pioneer of railroad enterprise in the West, having been the original projector and one of the most earnest co-workers in the construction and early opera-

tion of the Mad River Railroad, now the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati Railroad. This was the first railroad built west of the Alleghany Mountains and the fourth in the United States.

Mr. Cooke has served, at different times, and for many terms, in both branches of the Legislature of the State, and as a member of Congress of the United States, discharging his duties as a Legislator with distinguished ability, faithfulness and acceptance to his constituents. When in Congress, his District embraced a large portion of Northern Ohio, taking in Cleveland on the east, and Toledo on the west, and extending southward to Delaware County. Some five or six Congressional Districts have since been formed out of his old District.

As a lawyer and advocate he had few equals and no superiors in Ohio, when he relinquished his profession and retired from public life many years ago, just as the highest civic honors were within his reach. But while he turned from these with rare forbearance, and sought, with cheerful content, the more quiet pleasures of retirement, he never lost his interest nor relaxed his labor in behalf of the projects of local and public utility, which had commanded his early energies and which in his later years were brought to a successful conclusion.

As a friend, he was true, constant and faithful, and as a citizen, he loved



his country and shouted "victory" even on the death bed at the recent successes of our armies. Down to the moment of attack by his last illness, he preserved in a remarkable manner the full possession of all his intellectual faculties; and with an intellect undimmed and strong with all its youthful vigor, he quietly sunk into a gentle repose from which he never awoke.

His wife, (loved by all who knew her) is left, but not alone. She is

surrounded by devoted children, that will make her stay and happiness the chief study of their lives. She has the consolation of believing the husband of her youth, the partner of her life for more than fifty-two years, whom she has ably seconded in all his undertakings, has gone with a christian's trust, to reap in a better world the rewards of a life of usefulness in this.

S. B. C.

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## SOME ACCOUNT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF PERKINS TOWNSHIP, (T. 6, 23 R.)

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BY F. D. PARISH, OF SANDUSKY.

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### ITS NAME.

The township derives its name from the Hon. Elias Perkins, late of New London, Connecticut,—a large land-holder in it. There has been no change of its name.

### PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The township, as a whole, may be described as being level, though in parts gently undulating, and marked by several gently elevated ridges, mostly of sand. The principal one extends from about the centre of the east line in a south-westerly direction through the first and part of the fourth sections into the north-east part of Oxford to Bloomingville. Near the line dividing those sections there is a curve gradually more to

the west. It is also broken occasionally by narrow depressions, or swails. The highway follows the ridge.

### SOIL.

Its soil is of the richest kind, consisting mostly of black alluvial earth. Little clay is found very near the surface. Nevertheless, good clay for brick and tile is found near the surface in particular localities. The ridges, as before stated, are mainly of sand. It may be ranked among the most fertile and productive townships of the Fire Lands.

### TIMBER.

Upon the largest portion of the township was a dense growth of fine heavy timber. It consisted of white,







black, red and chestnut, oak, hickory, walnut of all descriptions, bass wood, and many other kinds of less note. The ash and white wood should also be particularly mentioned; also the sycamore along the small streams. In the second section, however, were found several hundred acres of "oak openings."

Three-fourths of section one and a small part of the south-east corner of section four consisted of prairie land, with occasional islands of small timber, mostly oak and hickory. These prairies produced annually a heavy, dense growth of very high coarse wild grass.

The writer of this sketch has a vivid remembrance of his first introduction to those wonderful prairies.

During the last days of May, 1822, he first located himself at Sandusky. In June following, he made his first trip to Norwalk to attend Court. Huron County then embraced all the Fire Lands. His journey was performed on horse-back, of course,—buggy rides being unfashionable in those days. Reaching the elevation on the prairie (near the Smead farm) and his wide open eyes falling in quick succession, in all directions, upon the boundless field of tall grass, he, in turn, directed his attention to the North-west, towards the then residence of William R. Bebee, now that of the Hon. W. D. Lindsley, where he discovered a quick and violent motion in the tops of the high grass. He checked his horse and carefully watched the waving in the tops of the wild prairie grass. The line of the motion gradually approached him. After a time he detected among the shaken grass a man's hat, then his breast, and then a horse's head, and finally the rider with his horse, emerged from the grassy forest into the narrow pathway and came along by my side.

Having no one to give a formal introduction, the "*how d'ye do?*" was exchanged, and we moved slowly

on together, our narrow way being walled in on either side by the aforesaid tall prairie grass. A moderate use of Yankee inquisitiveness, and Irish freedom, soon led to a mutual introduction—the one as Parish, a young lawyer, then very recently settled in Sandusky, and expecting employment in his profession, and the other as John Beatty, Esq., a large landholder in Perkins, and a litigant in court, and expecting to have much of that kind of business "*to let.*"

#### MARSHES, STREAMS, &C.

There were no marshes or waste land in the township, and no considerable streams of water. Two small streams, however, run across the north west part. Pike Creek enters from Margaretta into section 3, near the south west corner and passes through it into Portland township, into the Bay just west of Sandusky. It is sometimes now called "Mills' Creek." Pipe creek runs through sections four and three, and a corner of section two, and through Portland township into Sandusky Bay, west of the city. During the wet portions of the year considerable water passes off in these streams, but in the dry seasons little or no water is found in either.

#### WILD ANIMALS, &C.

The wild animals were the same as were generally found on the Fire Lands, such as bears, wolves, panthers, deer, foxes, coons, skunks, ground hogs, porcupines, opossums, squirrels, wild turkies, prairie hens, partridges, quail, &c.

Wolves and deer were particularly numerous in early days. One of the very early settlers tells me that upon a ridge a little south of the "House Settlement," very large schools of wolves very frequently collected in the night and sent forth one continuous howl, oft times till the dawn of



day. Deer, he says, frequently appeared in droves in new clearings to browse upon the tops of newly fallen trees. He has counted eighty in a drove. Toward the close of one of the winters at an early part of the settlement, snow fell to an unusual depth, about two feet. A cold rain soon following, a crust was formed which bore men and dogs, but the deer's hoofs would cut through. At this time two men, Joseph Sweet and Joseph Drake, with dogs, killed seventy-five deer in one day. The dogs, catching them, the hunters had only to knock the deer in the head with clubs and axes. The hams and saddles only were saved for use.

During the early settlement of this, as of other townships, many "hair breadth" escapes from ravenous beasts are related.

#### FIRST SETTLERS.

The first permanent settler in the township was Thomas James, an Irishman, who emigrated here from one of the New England States in 1810 and located in the south part of section four. He had come over to this country several years before. He purchased his land in Connecticut without having seen it. It proved to be a good tract of valuable land. He was accompanied by John Beatty, Esq., another Irishman, whose object was to explore the country with a view to buy a large quantity of land. They traveled through the State of Pennsylvania, and there enlisted in their enterprise a brother-in-law of Beatty, James Forsyth, who came on with them with his family, and located in the north part of Oxford the same year, being assured by his brother-in-law that he would come on with his family in a year or two.

This company left Northumberland, Pa., on the 3d of June of that year. Passed through Pittsburg, and thence to Cleveland, where they arrived on the third of July. Of this

now celebrated "Forest City," Mr. Forsyth remarks, "the town was small, and then there was not a good looking house in it, and but few of any kind." The same historian continues: "After some trouble, we crossed the Cuyahoga River. John Beatty stayed behind a little to settle the ferryage, and in crossing in a canoe, after we had got some distance and out of sight, the canoe rocking, and he, not acquainted with such a boat, fell out and narrowly escaped being drowned."

They crossed the mouths of the Vermillion and Huron Rivers on sand bars. While Forsyth and Beatty, with Judges Wright and Ruggles, went prospecting for lands, James went directly to the lands he had already purchased, which he reached in the same month of July. About a month before, two or three families had squatted on lands in the same neighborhood, but they were but transient settlers, they continued there but a year or two.

In 1813 four families, refugees from Canada, which they left rather than take the oath of allegiance, came into the township and settled near each other in the north east corner. Their names were Christian Winters, John Freese, Stephen Russell, and David Cummings. Some of them lived there till the close of life, and all of them for many years. Several sons of the two first now live in Townsend, Sandusky County, Ohio, and some or nearly all the children of the two latter removed farther west several years ago.

But the large colony of settlers came on in the fall of 1815. John Beatty at the close of the war, having made a large investment in lands in Perkins township, including nearly all of section one, removed his family, and was accompanied by the following persons with their respective families, viz: Julius House, Joseph Taylor, Eleizur Bell, Jesse Taylor, Plinney Johnson, Harvey Cov-





ell, Roswell Eddy, Roswell Hubbard, Holey Aikins, and Richard P. Christophers. William Robinson and William R. Bebee, then single men, were also of the company. Eleizur Lockwood, who came some years before from Canada and stopped temporarily at several other places also, settled in Perkins the same year. These settlers all came from the State of Connecticut, mostly from Hartford County. They all came the whole distance with ox teams, fourteen in number, and each family had four to six yoke of oxen. All who came on with Beatty as well as Eleizur Lockwood, purchased land of him and located in the same neighborhood on or near the sand ridge before described as passing through sections one and four. Beatty located near the east line of the township, and near also to the line between sections one and two. The present stone house is on the same farm, and a little north west of the original cabin. A few of these original settlers still survive, but most of them have "fallen asleep." Mr. Bell and Mr. Robinson died at an early day, others of them at a much later period.

Soon after 1815 the following families located in the same neighborhood viz: Asa Wickham Thomas Irvine, Hope Tucker, William Dickinson, Roger and Alva Fox and others.

Others located in different parts of the township prior to 1820. Among them were John Dillingham, Justus Allen, and William and Eber Watkins. The latter three were from Ontario County, New York. Allen from South Bristol, and the Watkins' from Naples. All these located on lands in the north east corner of section three, on what is now known as the Bloomingville road, and about three miles from Sandusky. In 1821, Hubbard Hollister and Lodowick Brown came into the township, and Mr. Hollister purchased the Dillingham farm, next adjoining that now owned by Captain Bush. Captain

H. W. Bush came in 1825 or 1826, and settled on the farm he still occupies. But the principal settlement in the township for many years was that on the ridge before mentioned, and in honor of one of the most active and prominent citizens, it obtained the name of "House's settlement." Because of the origin of the people it was also called "Yankee Settlement." And yet again because of the abundant production of that indispensable vegetable, it was sometimes designated as "Potatoe Settlement."

The larger number of that company of Connecticut emigrants have been greatly prospered, and become independent farmers; some of them are quite wealthy. Many of their descendants continue in the same neighborhood and they are also thriving farmers.

It would doubtless be interesting to many of our readers to have a particular notice of some of the more prominent settlers of the township, but we are without the requisite material. We can give such notice only of John Beatty, Esq., for which we are indebted to the local editor of the *Sandusky Register*. The following extract is taken from that paper:

"Mr. Beatty was an Irishman by birth, being born near Dublin, Ireland, in the year 1769. When about thirty years of age he sought to widen his field of operations and improve his fortunes by emigrating to America and took passage in a ship bound for Philadelphia. On board the same vessel was a Miss Mary Cooke, also from near Dublin, but a stranger to Mr. Beatty until an acquaintance sprung up on shipboard which resulted in an engagement, followed by a marriage soon after their arrival in the city of "Brotherly Love," sometime in the year 1800. Almost strangers and in a strange land, they pitched their tent in New London, Connecticut, where they resided many years, and gathered around





them a family of three sons and four daughters. Like many of the New Londoners, Mr. Beatty sought his fortunes on the seas, and was so successful that he became the owner of several vessels engaged in the ocean trade to foreign ports, in the prosecution of which he visited many foreign cities and was several times in Oriental ports. His business proved successful and his family lived in a corresponding style of comfort and elegance. The year after the war of 1812 he removed his family to Ohio, then almost an unbroken wilderness. They came with teams, living on the road in their covered wagons, guiding their direction by marked trees, there being no regularly constructed roads, and were six weeks on the journey. He purchased 40,000 acres of land in this vicinity, and thus as he supposed, laid the foundation for an almost princely fortune. Upon their arrival in the forests of Perkins the family lived with one Mr. Hewit (the father of Wm. Hewit), while a cabin was being erected near where the Stone House now stands, five miles from this city near the Milan road. The elegant home which they had left in New London had been scarcely more enjoyed than was a home in their own cabin after their weary journey and a life of weeks of hardship on the road. Mr. B. afterward erected the large farm house before mentioned, and for many years known as the "Five Mile House," and which is until this day one of the land marks in Perkins township. For many years the place was marked by the tall Lombardy poplars which stood in front of the house. These old trees are now all gone but one, and that is crumbling down, which allows us to remark that the life of this tree in its exotic home is about forty years.

In the year 1829 Mr. Beatty removed to this city where in the language of our informant, "he filled some important offices, such as Jus-

tice of the Peace, Mayor of the city, Minister of the Gospel, &c. He was very benevolent and went about doing good like an old Samaritan." He died in the year 1844, aged seventy-five years, in the stone house on Columbus Avenue, now occupied by C. V. Olds & Co., for a book store, and was buried on the old farm by the stone house, where his remains now rest."

Mr. Beatty's sons were James, Leonard and John W. The two first died some years ago, and the latter two or three years since. Brigadier General John Beatty, of Cardington, Ohio, is the eldest son of James, and grandson of John Beatty. Most of his daughters still survive and reside mostly in this vicinity. One, (Mrs. Morden) if living, is in Iowa, to which the family removed while it was a territory. Her husband, William Morden, was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of that State.

#### FIRST BIRTHS.

The first birth in the township, or at least among these settlers, was that of Christopher, son of Plinney Johnson, in 1817, and the second was a daughter of Harvey Covel, now the wife of Mr. Dwight Buck.

#### MARRIAGES.

The first marriage occurred in 1817, that of William Robinson and Rhoda House, both long since deceased. The next was that of the late William R. Bebee and Miss Minerva Bell, who is now the wife of the Hon. Wm. D. Lindsley.

#### FIRST SCHOOL, &c.

The next winter after the arrival of this colony, a log school house was put up near to the present corners, and school was kept in it that winter by Dr. Richard P. Christopher, a graduate of Yale College.





His compensation was \$16 per month, which was paid by the patrons of school in proportion to the number sent by each family. The next summer the school was taught by Miss Ann Beatty, daughter of the late John Beatty, Esq., and now Mrs. John son, widow of James Johnson deceased.

To the credit of this Yankee colony it should be here recorded, that schools have been kept open for at least eight months yearly from that time to the present.

#### ROADS, &C.

The first public road laid out and opened through the township was probably that running through this settlement to Bloomingville and on to Lower Sandusky, now Fremont. Second, from Milan to Sandusky. Third, from Bloomingville to Sandusky.

#### FIRST POST OFFICE.

The first post office ever established within the township was that opened by John Beatty, Esq., by appointment of the Department in 1817. It was kept by Esquire Beatty at his log cabin near where the stone house now stands, afterwards built by him, and now occupied by his son-in-law, Mr. Minot. A dry goods box with some shelves added was used to arrange the letters and papers. It is said he never reported to the Department, and declined to make any returns. He was removed and the office discontinued, probably in 1818 or 1819. The inhabitants have mostly received their mails at the Sandusky office from that day to the present. For a time, however, Ralph Borders was Postmaster, and kept the office on the Bloomingville road. It was discontinued some years ago.

#### FIRST PHYSICIAN.

The first physician settled in the

township was Dr. Richard P. Christophers who was one of the company, that came from Connecticut in 1815, as above related. He was a man of liberal education being a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1814. Among the graduates of that class were many men of mark in after life. The Hon. Charles B. Godard, of Zanesville in this State, who has been numbered with the most distinguished lawyers of the State for many years, and has held many important official stations, was among them. Dr. Christophers died over thirty years since in the neighborhood where he first settled.

#### FIRST MERCHANTS.

The first dry goods stores ever opened in this township was first by John Beatty, at his own house at a very early day. And second by Julius House, Esq., who opened a very limited assortment near his own residence at the corners. Neither of these were continued but for a very brief period, and their successors are yet to come.

#### FIRST JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

The first Justice of the Peace was Julius House, who officiated for many years. Since he retired, officers of that kind in the township have been very numerous. Among the first constables were Asa Wickham, long since deceased, and Thomas Irvine, who still survives at a very advanced age, and living in Iowa. He lost his eyesight about thirty years ago, and soon afterwards removed to Laporte, Indiana, where he resided until quite recently, when he removed in his old age to Iowa, to pass his days with a son.

#### RELIGIOUS, &C.

The first sermon preached in the township was by Rev. Mr. Montgomery in 1816, a Methodist preacher then residing near Cleveland. Many



of the colony that came in the fall of 1815 were of the Methodist denomination and a class or church was organized the same fall. This has been continued without interruption from that, to the present time. Among the preachers of an early day who occasionally visited the settlement, were Wm. Gurley, True Pattie, James McIntire and Harry O. Sheldon, of the Methodist, and Alva Coe, the noted missionary among the Indians, of the Congregational church. It is believed that no religious denomination other than the Methodist has ever had an organization in the township.

#### FIRST SABBATH SCHOOL, &C.

The first Sabbath School, says one of the old settlers, was organized at the corners by the late Judge Farwell and the writer of this article, of Sandusky. This was in 1830 or 1831. It has been kept up with a good degree of regularity to the present day.

#### FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The first Temperance Society was also organized by the same individuals from Sandusky near the same time. But this organization has not been kept up with equal regularity.

#### ELECTIONS, &C.

In the spring of 1817 the settlers voted at Bloomingville in connection with Oxford township, and the settlers of Perkins continued to vote there till 1820, when the township was organized, including the fractional township of Portland. Elections were then held at Sandusky, until the organization of Portland into a separate township, which occurred in 183-.

The writer has not had access to township records, and is unable at present to give the names of first officers or the number of votes cast.

#### MILLS, &C.

The only erection of the kind in the township was a saw mill on Pipe Creek, a few rods below the present crossing of the road from Sandusky to House's settlement, near the county Poor House, which was built by John Beatty in 1817 or 1818. It was run by William Watkins, until he suddenly departed the country in 1819 or 1820. It was afterwards run for several years by William Mordon, Esq., one of Beatty's sons-in-law.

#### TOWNS OR VILLAGES.

No town or village was ever laid out within the bounds of the township.

#### INCIDENTS.

The writer is not prepared to give biographical notices or anecdotes of persons; nor has he many incidents at hand. A few only will be related.

#### EARLY SHIP BUILDING.

Eleizur Bell, one of the colony of 1815, was from Middlebury, Conn., and was a ship carpenter. His son, Stewart E. Bell, our respected fellow citizen, is expert in the same business. In the township of Huron, about two miles west of the mouth of the river, on what is now called the north road, and near the farmhouse known as the "Chapman house," there lived then a man by the name of Montgomery, and there lived with him a young man by the name of Abijah Hewitt, father of William Hewitt, late of this city, now of Cleveland.

These men conceived the idea of building a small schooner, and applied to Mr. Bell to model and build it for them. It was proposed to build it near Mr. Montgomery's residence, about one-half a mile in a direct line from the lake shore. Mr. Bell advised them to have it built on the bank of the lake, from which it could be at





once launched. If built so far from the water, he suggested that it could not be got to the lake; but they insisted upon their original plan of building it at home, and they would see to getting it into the water. It was accordingly built there during the winter and spring of 1816.

The craft being ready for its destined element, the question of pressing importance again recurred, how shall she attain to her destination? On particular examination of the shore at the nearest point, it was found wholly impracticable to effect the object in that direction. No bank was found there, but a low swamp. Besides, the route to that point was through a heavy growth of timber. Hence, some other route must be selected. The only practicable approach to the lake shore, where a bank of the requisite height was found, was about a mile easterly of the "ship yard" and a few rods west of the present residence of Winthrop H. Wright. There, also, the prairie extended to the shore. But the direct route to it was not only through timber land, but two small streams with elevated banks and low vallies were in the way. To avoid these obstructions, and to keep the prairie, the ship must needs be transported by a circuitous route, about one mile and a half in a south-easterly direction, and thence in a north-east course to the point on the shore above mentioned.

The vessel was, therefore, securely adjusted upon runners, one on either side, and firmly braced upon them, after the manner in launching. Forty yoke of oxen (twenty on each side) were then hitched to the runners, under each of which were placed rollers, six feet in length and about five or six inches in diameter. All things being thus in readiness, the forty yoke of oxen slowly moved onward together with their load.

Each set of rollers were adequately manned, to seize each one as it was

left in the rear and replace it in front. As proved to be the case, it was anticipated that the runners would occasionally get off the rollers. To meet these cases, an extra yoke of oxen was attached to a sled to carry along a number of heavy pries. The care of this side team was entrusted to our fellow citizen, Wm. B. Smith, Esq., then a young lad of fifteen or sixteen years.

In this mode was a ship of about seventy-five tons burden drawn a distance of about four miles to the bank of the lake and plunged into the astonished waters. In honor of the master builder and his wife, she was christened the "Polly."

We do not learn definitely what ultimately became of this little stranger upon the Erie waters. It is known, however, that in 1818, she was seized by order of Colonel Peter P. Ferrie, a refugee Frenchman, then United States Collector of the port, for the alleged breach of the revenue laws. The Collector's office was then on "Bull's Island," quite recently changed to "Johnson's Island," where rebel prisoners are kept out of mischief.

Mr. Hewitt, one of the owners, was master. She lay for some months in the cove of Sandusky Bay under this arrest; but what was her ultimate fate is not remembered.

#### A PANTHER STORY.

It has been already related, that in early times the country abounded in wild ferocious beasts, panthers among them. As late as the fall of 1821, a lady, then but recently married, and residing in her father's family, near to the present Brick Church, visited, one afternoon, the sick in a neighboring family, about half a mile distant, and, ministering to the wants and promoting the comforts of the sick, she prolonged her stay till after dark. Her way home was through a piece of woods, and the gentleman





of the house proposed to accompany her through them; but she declined the kind offer, saying, she had nothing to fear.

Taking the usual Indian trail through the piece of woods, and having reached the middle of the forest, suddenly she was startled by the well known scream of the panther from a tree top, directly over her head! She also screamed, and the wild brute, with increased vigor, responded. The whole immediate neighborhood was aroused, and the lady's husband, and others were soon by her side. All the dogs in "House's Settlement" were excited and raised their voices in response, and many of them outran their owners, in their eagerness to reach the scene of danger. The lady was soon relieved from her perilous condition.

This lady was the daughter of Eleizur Bell, then the wife of the late William R. Bebee, and now the wife of the Hon. W. D. Lindsley.

The animal continued his screams for some time afterwards on the trail of a young man hunting cows, but made no assault upon him.

#### DEER AND SNAKE STORY.

The deer, as before stated, were very numerous around the infant settlement, especially on the adjacent prairies, where they were often seen in large droves, quietly feeding at times, and at other times, with tails erect, were scampering through the newly cleared fields or the wild grass of the prairies. The ambition and desire to secure the noble game were common to all ages, and every man and boy that could raise shot guns were often after the deer. Most of these unfledged hunters succeeded only in scaring away the game.

Among these early sportsmen was a "mighty hunter," whose name was Willard Hall. His patience was severely tried by the numerous pop-

gun hunters, who so well succeeded in frightening away the noble bucks, and often sought to persuade them from their fruitless attempts at hunting, but to no purpose. In traversing the prairies, he at length thought of a plan by which he could deter the boys, at least, from their gaming. He reported that he had seen an enormously large and venomous snake making his way through the tall grass, with his frightful head erected high above the top of the grass. He took some of the most courageous among them out and showed them the plainly marked trail of the monstrous reptile. The whole region round about became aroused. The most fearless among the men determined at once to follow up the snaky trail, and at least get a sight of the monster. Some on horseback and some on foot, traced the plainly marked way of his snakeship over the prairie to the southern boundary, where a dense forest shielded the fugitive from further pursuit.

This extraordinary occurrence effectually put an end to shot-gun hunting, and the "mighty hunter" and his associates monopolized the whole hunting grounds for a long period, until the game became less plentiful.

It eventually leaked out in some mysterious way, that the snake track was made by simply drawing a large and long wythe through the grass, which left the appearance, sure enough, of a rapid movement through it of a monster of the tribe of reptiles doomed to crawl upon their bellies because of their fatal assault upon our Mother Eve.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing account, we have received several biographical and historical articles of several of the families among the early settlers of the township, for which we are mainly indebted to a grand-son of one of the principal settlers. We give place to them in the form furnished.





## PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF THE SETTLEMENT OF PERKINS: OF JESSE TAYLOR AND OTHERS.

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BY TRUMAN B. TAYLOR.

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As my grand parents were among the early settlers of the Fire Lands, a narrative of their adventures and privations passed through, in common with others, may be interesting to your readers. Their native town was Glastenbury, Hartford County, Connecticut. Jesse Taylor was born March 14th 1783, and married to Julia House February 21st 1807. They lived there until the year 1815, engaged in farming. Three children were born while living in Connecticut, names, viz: Elory, Maria and Elizabeth. In the fall of 1815 the family were attacked with the "western fever," and in company with others started for what was then known as the "far west." The party consisted of some fourteen families, when they first started. They loaded their goods into large "Yankee wagons" made for the purpose, drawn by oxen and horses. Some had two yoke of oxen and a horse for a leader, others had but one yoke of oxen and a lead horse. And in the language of Mrs. Julia Taylor, or "Aunt Julia," as she is more familiarly known: "We bade adieu to our pleasant homesteads around which clustered all the pleasant associations of childhood, and with tearful eyes and aching hearts we grasped the hands of loved ones,

those with whom we had spent the sunny hours of youth, and with many a "God bless you," and silent prayer from them for our future welfare, we started. We commenced our journey the fifth day of September, with seven hundred miles of unbroken roads before us. The weather was very fine the day we started, and, with a few exceptions, continued remarkably fair until we reached our destination. The first day we reached Hartford, eight or nine miles from Glastenbury. We were about three weeks in reaching Buffalo, having spent some little time in visiting friends on the way. Buffalo had been burned the spring before by the British, and looked very dreary and desolate. The tall and blackened chimneys yet stood to remind the traveler of the desolation of war. We stayed here but a few days, long enough to ship our goods. We then renewed our journey. We had the worst roads after leaving Buffalo; the roads had been badly cut up and large ruts had been formed, which were filled with mud and water. We encamped nights where we could best find pasturage for our cattle and horses. We would unyoke the oxen, unharness the horses, and turn them into the pasture. Then taking our





prepared provisions, consisting of bread, bacon, butter and cheese, &c., we would go into some friendly settler's cabin, and having ate our frugal meal, we would spread our beds on the floor, and then soon fall asleep. We often got out of provisions, and had to buy of the settlers on the road, or else we would stop a day to cook and wash and have a general overhauling of things. Wash-tubs were rather scarce with us and we had to substitute water pails in their stead. The clothes were hung on a fence to dry, and if such a thing could not be found, a brush pile was brought into requisition. We met with only one accident of an alarming character on the way. Brother Julius House was driving along one day, the wagon heavily loaded, having on nearly sixteen hundred weight, when his elder son, Norris G. House, fell out in front of the wagon, and both wheels passed over him. Although we were badly frightened, and expected to see him severely injured, but by the interposition of a most merciful Providence, he was saved, and is now living at Clyde, Ohio. We also met with another incident, but of a more encouraging nature. At Erie, Pa., we overtook a man with a five mule team, bound for Missouri, a thousand miles beyond our destination. We thought *we* were going as some expressed it, to the "jumping off place," but hearing of the "thousand miles beyond," we came to the conclusion that Ohio must be about the center of the world. Brother Julius House was taken sick at Buffalo with a fever, but was enabled to proceed with us to Erie, Pa., where he became so ill that we were reluctantly obliged to leave him. We left him in the care of his brother-in-law, Joseph Taylor. Mr. Benona Buck and family stopped at Parkham, where he had relatives living. He lived there some ten years. After his death his family, consisting of his wife, one daughter and four sons,

moved to Perkins. One son, Nelson, has since died in Milan, Ohio. Dwight the next eldest is now living on his farm in this township. The other three children are residing in Toledo. We came through Cleveland, which was then but a small place. It contained a few frame buildings, but mostly log ones. After leaving Cleveland, we traveled two days before reaching Florence, Erie County, then part of Huron, where we stayed all night. We started the next morning bright and early, and reached Huron River near where Abbott's bridge now stands, which was the county seat. We there met Father Jeffery, from York State, who kindly invited us, eight families in all, to partake of his hospitality. We did ample justice to his generosity, and then spread our blankets upon the floor and retired to rest. It was a one story log house, about eighteen by twenty, and only one room. The sleeping accommodations can be better imagined than described. We stayed here one week, waiting for Mr. Beatty, who was "bringing up the rear," to go forward with the men to show them the land. After they had purchased of Mr. Beatty we went forward, but having no houses built, we stayed with some of the neighbors in 'West Huron' until suitable buildings could be erected. It was some two or three weeks before the first cabins were built, when several families moved into one house until more could be erected. To give an incident and idea of the scarcity of lumber, I would say that my husband went to Cold Creek, nine miles, to get boards to make a floor, stayed two days, and then had to split puncheons to finish the lower floor. After due time we became somewhat settled in our new homes, and earnestly engaged in clearing up our land, which consisted of about an equal amount of woodland and prairie. The prairies at that time were covered with a thick growth





of grass. A man could set on a horse and tie the grass over the top of his head. My eldest son took the horse one evening to get the cows, and with my youngest son behind him started upon the prairie. But as Dennis impeded his movements, he took him off and placed him near the bars and told him to stay there. Elory was some time in finding the cows, and Dennis, being then only two years old, became restless and wandered into the grass, and becoming bewildered, lost his way. Uncle William Robinson was out hunting, and hearing a slight noise mistook it for a deer, and looking around, saw what he supposed was a little fawn, and was just on the point of firing when he heard Dennis cry, and he was thus most miraculously preserved. Uncle Robinson knew the little fellow, and taking him in his arms, carried him home, just as Elory came down from the lot. He was sometime in finding the cows, and was hurrying home, fearing that Dennis was lost.

"Our friends in Connecticut wrote us once asking us how we made our rails. We replied that we took a rail cut off from the butt of the prairie grass, then a couple of stake cuts, and used the top for hay, adding that they must make allowance for western stories.

The prairies would often catch fire for various causes, and thus doing much damage. Our stacks of hay were never safe from the devouring element. When we saw the grass on fire we plowed a few furrows around the stacks, and thus greatly lessened the danger of their taking fire. I remember when my husband and boys had gone down toward Huron to make cider, that the prairies took fire, and with the greatest rapidity swept across the fields, carry everything before it. Eleizur Bell had five stacks of hay burned up, and every fence that lay in its path was instantly consumed.

But in this case we all shared alike. Deer were quite a common thing. Troops of them could be seen galloping across the fields. At night they would come into the door yard, and right up to the door; moonshiny nights we could see them walking around the yard as if they were perfectly at home. They would come up to the side of the house and lick the salt-barrels that were standing outside.

The settlers raised large quantities of potatoes. It was not considered an overly big yield to get four hundred bushels to the acre. Money was very scarce at this time, and nearly all purchasing was done by an exchange of the different productions.

The settlers found much difficulty in breaking up the tough prairie sod. The roots of the grass were so firmly matted together that it took six yoke of cattle to pull the plow through. The plough was a cumbersome affair compared to those of the present day; the beam was about twelve feet long, with a wooden mole board, and they had to put a large stone in it to make it balance.

Provision was comparatively high. Wheat, \$2 00 per bushel; corn, \$1 00; pork, 12½ cts. per pound. Our clothing was 'home made.' We raised our flax, then dressed, spun and wove it into cloth.

We had in all five children. Two were born in Perkins: Julius H. and Dennis G. Taylor. They all reside within a mile of the old homestead, and are thorough-going, well-to-do farmers. My twin brother, Julius House, has had seven children, one of whom is now deceased. Those now living are Norris, Lindsley, Clarissa, Mary, Harriet, Julia, and Amelia. The old pioneers, who are still living, are Mrs. Lois Taylor, ninety-two years of age, who lives with her only son, Nelson, near the "Brick Church." Mr. Julius House, Mr. Roswell Eddy, Mrs. Hannah





Eddy, Mr. Joseph Taylor, and Mrs. Julia Taylor. These few remain to tell us of the privations of their early life, and of which we are now reaping the benefits, and to them and those that now slumber in the silence of the grave are we indebted for the broad and well-tilled acres that resound to the tinkling of the shepherd's bell, and that wave with golden harvests, and abound with luscious fruits.

But while we linger with peculiar fondness upon the living, let us not forget the honored dead. They are Eleizur Bell, Elizabeth Beatty, Percy House, Harvey Covell, Aura Covell, Wm. Robinson, Rhoda Robinson, Plinney Johnson and wife, Joseph Taylor, Sen., Jesse Taylor, and Wm. Beebe. These have gone to their long home, and fill honored and revered graves. Their memory will ever live fresh in the hearts of their grateful descendents, and when the weight of years is upon us, coming generations shall be taught to do them reverence.

#### THE LOCKWOOD FAMILY.

As Mr. Eleizur Lockwood was the *first*\* settler in Perkins, a narrative of his pioneer life may be interesting to your readers. I am chiefly indebted to his daughter, Mrs. Polly Ann Taylor for the following facts:

He was a native of York State, and born on the Susquehanna river or one of its tributaries which run up into that State from Pennsylvania. He was born the 16th of October, 1774. He had in all three wives; the third is still living with her daughter in Illinois; she is very healthy for an old lady of her age. When he was fifteen years of age he moved to Canada; he lived there until he was

nearly thirty-five. He had born there one son and three daughters, viz: Eleizur, Amanda and Semantha. The two girls are both dead; Amanda died in lower Sandusky, Samantha died in Perkins township. When he came to Ohio he first settled in Sandusky county, Riley township, and while there had two children born to him, Nancy and Betsy. They then moved to Bloomingville, and stayed awhile, and then moved to Perkins, on the farm now owned by Charles Converse, Esq. His wife was taken sick in about a week after their removal, and in a short time died. There was no house on the farm, but with the aid of his sons they soon erected quite a comfortable house. The country was then very sparsely settled, and neighbors few and far between. There was but one building in Sandusky, and that a log cabin. In a short time he was again married. He had by his second marriage four children: William, Amanda, James and Morgan. He lived with his second wife some ten years, and then after a brief illness, followed his life partner to the last resting place. But as the demands of a large family were numerous, and thinking himself incapable of attending the place of both father and mother, he again married in about three months. He married the widow Cannady; after which he was blessed with eight children: Polly Ann, Robert, Rusha, Lucy, Lucretia, Bigelow, Orra and Amelia. Two of these are deceased, the rest are living in different parts of the United States. Polly Ann, the eldest daughter, is the only one of the children living in Perkins. She married Lyman Taylor, Uncle Joseph Taylor's youngest son. They now live on the north west corner of the old homestead. Mr. Lockwood purchased his farm of John Beatty, consisting of over 600 acres, or a mile square. A portion of it was prairie, and the rest very heavy timbered. He paid Mr.

\*Our valued young friend has been evidently misinformed on this point. Mr. Lockwood was one of the refugees from Canada, who left that province during the war of 1812, rather than take the oath of allegiance to the British Government. He left the province probably in 1813 or 1814. Probably he came with Winters, Russell and others mentioned in our report. Thomas James settled in the fourth section, as already stated, in 1810, and was doubtless the first permanent settler.—[Ed.]





Beatty ten shillings an acre for the land. He was a farmer by occupation, but could take his gun and shoot as well, if not better, than some of the more experienced hunters; he depended entirely upon his trusty rifle for the replenishing of his winter larder. The woods were nearly one unbroken thicket. Game of all kinds was very abundant: bears, wolves, panthers, deer, coon, mink, otter, and wild turkey. The deer were so abundant when he first came into the country that you could almost catch them; it was thought nothing strange for a person to go out before breakfast and shoot two or three. He went out hunting one day, and being overtaken by night he camped out. He was awakened along about midnight by a rustling among the leaves, and looking up, saw a couple of lurid spots, and thinking them the eyes of something that had no business there, fired. It proved to be an enormous panther just in the act of springing upon him, as he fired. It sprang forward with a yell and dropped dead at his feet. When living in Riley township, Sandusky county, he one day went to mill with a grist, leaving his wife alone with the children. She was expecting him home at night and had prepared a large kettle of mush; it was sitting on the hearth to keep it warm, when all at once a huge form darkened the room. It came through a hole in the back part of the chimney which Mr. Lockwood had been intending to repair, but had not got about it, and without as much as "How do you do," stuck his nose into the kettle of hot mush, and began to munch it down. It proved to be a bear, he soon devoured the pudding, and then without so much as a look at Mrs. Lockwood, made a hasty exit. Mr. Lockwood would often be gone a week at a time, at a distance of from twenty to thirty miles. One day while on a hunting expedition he saw a large bear running off with a

little pig in his mouth. Piggy gave utterance to his *distaste* of the whole affair by an occasional squeak and spasmodic jerk of the heels, but it was plainly evident that Bruin had never heard of the "golden rule," as poor piggy's weakened tones began to testify. Mr. Lockwood immediately put a "quietus" to the whole affair by sending the never-failing lead into Bruin's shaggy sides.

When Mr. Lockwood was a babe but two weeks old, his mother was taken prisoner by the Indians, but being in poor health, could not keep up with the long and rapid strides of the dusky warriors, some wanted to kill her, others said she would die any how if left alone, so that they finally concluded to let her go. She reached a friendly dutch settler's cabin, and they kindly assisted her in reaching home.

Mr. Lockwood sold his farm in this township in 1852 and moved to Illinois, and while on a visit to some friends in Indiana, was taken sick and died. He was eighty-seven years of age. Thus sank to rest the oldest settler of Perkins township, and to whose energy of character, indomitable will and christian example, we of this township owe much.

#### THE TUCKER FAMILY.

Given in the language of Mrs. Lucy Tucker:

"I was born in Bolton, Tolland County, Connecticut. My husband, Hope Tucker, Sr., was born March 4th, 1778. I was born September 13th, 1778. We were married April 12, 1802. We had in all eight children, seven of whom are now living. The oldest, Alden, lives in Indiana, Laporte County. Roxy, my eldest daughter, married Truman Smith, and moved to Indiana, and has since died. Salmon, the next eldest son, lives in Indiana. Electa, my third daughter, lives with me on the old homestead. Lucy married R. H.





Rogers, and lives in Iowa. Emily, my youngest daughter, married Worthington Wood, and lives in Blissfield, Michigan. Hope and Orange are my two youngest sons and live with me on the old Homestead. We were farmers; my husband also kept a saw-mill, and while running it one day, became entangled between some logs and crushed his leg.

We started for the west August 15th 1819. We had two yoke of cattle hitched to a large covered wagon, and also a horse and wagon. We loaded in a few household utensils, a couple of chairs, and a foot spinning wheel. We were thirty-two days in coming. We took with us meat, flour and cooked chickens. We would stop a day once in awhile to cook and wash. We turned the teams at night into some good pasture, and then would eat supper and go to bed. We were fortunate on the road, meeting with no accident of a serious nature. We stopped at Painsville six months, and helped our friends do up their winter work. We started for Perkins about the middle of February, and reached here about the 1st of March. We stayed with Aunt Lois Taylor over night, and moved into one of their log cabins the next day, and stayed

here during the summer. We were during this time busily engaged in putting up a new frame house on our farm which we had lately purchased of Asa Wickham, Lot No. 2, Section 2. While at Painsville, Mr. Harvey Covell heard that we had money to let and borrowed \$700 to pay on his new farm.

The farm was heavily timbered, and not any cleared. There had been seven acres "girdled," but it had remained so long in that condition that it was overgrown with brush and briars. My husband was no hunter, but the boys used to take the gun and go into the woods and lay in a good supply of meat for the winter. Game was plenty of all kinds: deer, coon, mink, otter, muskrat and wild turkey. My youngest son, Orange, took the rifle one day and went into the woods and killed a turkey weighing eighteen pounds. Alden caught a wolf in a trap, and felt highly elated over his success. Our farm consisted of one hundred acres of good land. Seventy are now under cultivation.

I made a good deal of cloth, spun and wove it. I made last summer sixty-two cheeses. I am enjoying good health and am eighty-seven years of age."

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## SKETCH OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF PERKINS BY MR. BAKER AND OTHERS.

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BY JOHN F. GREENE.

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Having been requested to furnish a sketch of the life of Mr. Robert Baker, one of the early settlers of

Perkins, and of his family, the following account is furnished the Fire Lands Historical Society. I am





chiefly indebted for the facts to Mr. J. O. Baker, the only surviving child.

Mr. Robert Baker was born in the town of Glastenbury, Conn., February 10th, 1784; and his wife, (Anna Hildreth,) Sept. 29th, 1783. They were married by Esquire Foote, in 1806. They had seven children, five of whom were born in Connecticut, viz: Alfred, William C., John O., Harriet Ann and George; and two were born in Ohio—Caroline and Olive.

Mr. Baker, in his early life, was a stone-cutter; but in a few years he bought a small farm. He also worked considerably at shoe making. They lived on this farm about fifteen years; but during the spring and summer of 1821, Mrs. Baker's health began to fail, and the physicians advised a change of climate as the only thing that would help her. Consequently, in the following fall, they, in company with several other families, (in all sixty-five persons,) started for the West. They loaded their things into wagons, and with a good supply of provisions, left the home of their childhood, where they had spent so many pleasant hours of their early life. With sorrowing hearts they cast a lingering glance at the old homesteads and started on their journey. They were very fortunate on the journey and met with no serious accidents. Their wagons and teams were similar to those which other settlers had used in emigrating from Connecticut. The weather was good during the entire journey. Our eatables consisted of rusk, bread, butter, bacon, &c., and was cooked and prepared as we needed it. We would stop occasionally on the road to visit friends, and the company thus got separated, and did not re-unite till they reached Buffalo.

This city had been partially rebuilt since its destruction, and it began to look more cheering and pleasant. When we arrived here several of the

company were attacked with the measles, and they were obliged to leave them behind. They shipped part of the goods here, and then proceeded on their journey, which they continued uninterrupted till they arrived at our destination—Perkins.

The first winter they lived in the same house with Uncle Jesse Taylor. For the first six years he worked a rented farm; after which, he bought eighty-two acres of Julius House. He immediately built a log house and moved into it in the fall, and began the next spring to clear his farm. There was but a small piece cleared.

The first sermon they heard in Ohio was preached by Rev. John Beatty in a log school-house, on a farm formerly owned by Jesse Taylor, but now owned by his youngest son, D. G. Taylor.

Game was very abundant; although wolves were not very plenty, they were often seen. I will relate a story which happened to Alfred, (Mr. Baker's oldest son.) He had been sent out on the prairie after the cattle, and as it was quite a distance, he took a horse. When he had got about half a mile from the sand ridge, which ran back from his father's farm, three large wolves came howling, with jaws distended. They immediately took after him; but owing to the fleetness of his pony, he succeeded in escaping. It was very rare, however, that they gave the early settlers any trouble.

At the time Mr. Baker came to Ohio, provisions were very cheap—wheat three shillings, and other things proportionately low. We could get nothing paid in cash, but gave produce in exchange for groceries, &c. Mr. Baker found his trade (shoe-making) very convenient in this respect. Shoes were in great demand, and he could get all kinds of provisions for his work.

Mr. Ogden Baker now lives on the old homestead, and in place of the log house formerly occupied by his



father, he has reared a substantial brick residence, and is a well-to-do farmer.

Mrs. Baker departed this life April

9th, 1851, and Mr. Robert Baker August 12th, 1852, and were both buried side by side a few rods from their former home.

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## THE WAR ON THE WOLVES.

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The history of the settlement of the Fire Lands can never be complete without embracing an account of the efforts of the first settlers to prevent the ravages of wild animals, of which the wolves, if not the most dangerous, were the most troublesome.

Swarming from the marshes and along the streams, prowling singly or in droves through the woods and around the infant settlements, they were alike the terror of the belated traveler and the enterprising settler. So long as they infested the country, the raising of stock (especially of sheep) was next to impossible.

Daniel Sherman, the first settler of Sherman, relates that the first flock of sheep brought by him into that township was totally destroyed by them. One of the early settlers\* of Hartland states, that ambitious to excel, he procured some fine sheep, which were pastured close by the house by day and carefully folded at night. One day, having occasion to go to New London for the purpose of making an addition to the flock, he was belated in consequence of the badness of the roads, or rather the want of roads, and on his return, found nearly the whole destroyed. Other efforts by the settlers generally met with a similar experience.

The Legislature of Ohio, at an early day, provided for bounties for wolf scalps; but to insure a more speedy

destruction of the animals, the first Commissioners of Huron County, (Caleb Palmer, Charles Parker, and Eli S. Barnum,) at their first session, held Aug. 1st, 1815, at the house of David Abbott; and on the first day of the session, in addition to that offered by the State, ordered, "the bounty for killing wolves to be paid by said county shall be—for each wolf scalp more than six months old, two dollars; for those under six months old, one dollar."

This liberal bounty soon produced its fruit. Wolf scalps came in abundantly. One man, Elisha Kinney, presented eight at one time for payment. Indeed so numerous were the applications that the Commissioners had reason for the suspicion that some of the scalps were of wolves killed before the bounties were offered. At their session held two months afterwards, they were constrained to record in their journal as follows: "Issued their opinion to the good people of the County of Huron, that no county bounty could be given for wolf scalps taken from the first of April to the fifth of September last past." But lest the killing should be discouraged they proceeded to say in the very next sentence: "Bounty for wolf scalps continued until it is thought proper to revoke it. For upwards of six months old, two dollars. For under six months old, one dollar each."

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\*Daniel Miner, now residing in Norwalk.





This continued until June 7th, 1819, when in consequence of the embarrassed state of the Treasury, it was repealed. The repeal proved poor economy, however. Hunters turned their attention to more profitable game, and in 1822 the Commissioners again offered the extra bounty, which in 1825 was increased to one dollar and fifty cents for young, and three dollars for old.

From the records of the County Treasurer it appears that the following number of scalps were presented for bounties in each year named:

Year	Scalps	Year	Scalps	Year	Scalps
1815	16	1821	6	1827	31
1816	80	1822	33	1828	21
1817	31	1823	30	1829	14
1818	47	1824	23	1830	17
1819	42	1825	39	1831	5
1820	4	1826	37	1832	11

Making a total of..... 481

Of the number killed after 1832, I have found no record. Neither does this number include those killed previous to 1815, for which search may be made in the records of Trumbull and Cuyahoga Counties. It is probable that after 1832 their numbers became so few that it ceased to be an object to hunt for them. The State law giving bounties was repealed in 1862, but as no record to the contrary is found, it is believed that the Commissioners of Huron County are still under obligations to

pay for any that may be presented.

Among the names of those receiving bounties may be found those of Reed, Fink, Howard, Minor, Gilson, and other hunters, who by experience became famous and successful in their vocations. The Indians also followed the business with some success. On the record may be found the names of Seneca Powles, Bill Harris, Walking Stick, Seneca Comstock, Seneca Stick, Black Chief James, Phillip White, Seneca Isaac, Tusquadda, and other names familiar to the early residents.

During the period referred to, money was very scarce, and wolf scalps are said to have been in demand for currency. Indeed it has been said that for a time wolf scalps and "owl creek" currency were the main reliance of the settlers in paying taxes.

The plain unpretending narratives of the hunters of those days are entitled to a chapter in the history of the Fire Lands. They possess a charm whether told by the fireside or in the public assembly. No romance of the novelist can be more exciting than their story. Although some times rough and uncouth in their manners, they were fearless, enterprising and useful; and to them civilization owes a debt of gratitude, as well as to those who cut down the forest and built towns and cities.



## SURVEYING THE FIRE LANDS.

BY SIMEON HOYT.

In the spring of 1806, I started from Danbury, Connecticut, in company with John M. Lewis, James Clark, Noah Barnum, Samuel T. Bateman, Benajah Woolcott, Urial Taylor, D. Sherwood, N. Morgan, Asa Stoddard, William Close, and Taylor Sherman, Esq.,\* twelve of us in company, to survey out the Fire Lands. We had eight horses and three wagons. We came through New York, Philadelphia, Lancaster, over the Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburg. There we came across Ruggles.

From there we came on to Cleveland. Amos Spafford kept a public house. There were but three families in the city at that time, viz: A. Spafford, Carter and Gilbert, son-in-law to Spafford. The latter had two sons, Adolphus and Aurora. While out fishing near Rocky River, there came up a storm, upsetting the boat, and three—Adolphus, Gilbert and a lad—were drowned. They were all brought to Cleveland and buried in one grave.

We were detained in Cleveland some time, making our tents, pack-saddles and a canoe. Six of us, with four axes, went into the woods, and in about half a day got a tree down, the butt of which was about eight feet in diameter. In about a week

we got our canoe ready to launch. We had to draw it about thirty rods to the shore of the lake, and then into the Cuyahoga River. While we were drawing it, we came across a large rattlesnake, which we killed and skinned, and I think we cooked and ate it.

Now we had our canoe to take the traverse of the lake. One company was to go on the lake, the other to run the south line. Ruggles took the traverse of the lake, and James Clark run the south and west line. We started from Cleveland with five horses, loaded with our tents, &c., and as much pork and flour as they could carry. One of them was stolen by the Indians on the south line, and another was drowned in Rocky River.

Seth Pease† was appointed to fix the corner post, as an agent of the Western Reserve. Our orders were to run one hundred and twenty miles due west from the Pennsylvania west line, and then north to the lake. Samuel L. Bateman and Asa Stoddard were chainmen. I went as flagman, forward of the compass. We had three axmen, and three that went with the pack-horses. Pease went with the pack-horses and rode horseback.

\*Grandfather of Hon. John Sherman, Gen. W. T. Sherman, and a Director of the Fire Lands Company. D. H. F.

†Agent, probably, of the Connecticut Land Company.—ED.





When we came to the south-west corner, we were detained there two or three days. We then weighed our provisions, and finding we should get out before we reached our destination, came on allowance, but only for a short time. We soon came into oak openings and could get along faster. We could run as far as six or eight miles a day. When we came to the bay, we set up a sign, so that we could see it, and started for Huron. There we found our other company. They had got just through taking the traverse of the lake and bay. We were then "hale tallow well met." We found plenty of Indians and squaws there, and some Canadian French, who traded with them for furs and skins. John Flemond was one. We made our headquarters with him and stayed there a few days to wash our clothes and recruit.

We then had to take the traverse of the Islands to ascertain the quantity of land there was in them. That was a bad job. Plenty of snakes and old tree tops. I went as chainman. At one time while Ruggles was taking an observation, I sat down upon a log to rest. Some one spoke and said, "What is that?" I looked and saw a large rattle-snake coiled up between my legs. It was dispatched very quick. Our dogs killed a wild hog on one of the Islands which we skinned, and had some fresh meat.

After we got through that job, we went back to Huron and from there to Cleveland to make our calculations how far to go east to get our quantity of land. We were in Cleveland at the time of the great eclipse of the sun. Most of our company had got tired and went back to old Connecticut, but Stoddard and I stayed. We were to survey out all the Fire Lands, and Stoddard and I were chainmen. We were out surveying all winter. The snakes and musquitoes did not bother us much, but it was very cold. Several of us froze our feet, but there was no back

out, on we had to go. I had the ague and fever for four weeks and carried the chain all the while. That was in the fall, before the cold weather came on. We saw some pretty hard times, I assure you.

When we got through surveying we went into Cleveland and stayed there about a week, got our clothes washed and mended, what few we had, and then set out for old Connecticut. There were four of us in the company: Almon Ruggles, Asa Stoddard, James Clark, and myself. We had our blankets, few clothes, and twelve dollars in money to bear our expenses seven hundred miles. The first day the snow and mud were knee deep, and we made about ten miles.

In twenty-one days we reached New York, with fifty cents in cash left. There we could get what money we wanted. We went to Norwalk by water, and from there to Danbury, getting home the last of April, having been gone about thirteen months.

After a while it was discovered that we had got too far west, and the south line had to be measured over again. A man by the name of Ludlow was appointed to do it, and run the west line to the Lake. The Fire Lands also had to be run over again, and Almon Ruggles was appointed to do it. I went out with him to carry the chain. We went on horseback. When we got to Huron we found it different than when we left. The Indians had nearly all gone, but Flemond, the Frenchman, was there.

Several families had settled on the Lake shore, among whom were Tanner and Downing. We made our headquarters with the latter, and his wife made our bread for us. Wright came to Huron just before we started, and Ruggles hired him to carry the chain with me to run the whole into townships.

After we got through surveying, Ruggles went back to Danbury, and Wright and I built us a log house in





the bend of Huron river, and kept bachelor's hall all winter. In the spring we went to lotting out towns. That summer my father came out with Jessup Wakeman. Having a contract to lot out several towns, we hired a man by the name of Hammon to run with the compass, and gave him a deed of one hundred acres of land for his services. After we had got pretty much through, my father was taken sick and came near dying. We were then at Huron, and I had to send to Cleveland for a doctor. He finally got some better, so that he rode to Cleveland, and wanted me to go home with him. It was not my intention to go back

then, but he was so unwell, I went.

I stayed in Danbury until after I was married, and in the fall of 1817, moved my family to Clarksfield. I came out with an ox team in company with Smith Starr. We were six weeks on the road. I had previously purchased the land on to which I moved. It was nearly all a wilderness at that time. A few families were living in New London and Stephen Post in this town. We found it hard times. Provisions were scarce and high, and no roads. How we ever lived. I can hardly tell, but we did, and in a few years became situated very comfortably.

CLARKSFIELD, O., 1857.

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## DEATH OF THE PIONEER EDITOR OF THE RESERVE.

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Thomas D. Webb died in this place on Wednesday, March 8, in the 81st year of his age.

Mr. Webb was born in Windham, Conn., May 10th, 1784, and studied law under Hon. Zephaniah Swift, afterwards Chief Justice of Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar of that State. He came to Ohio in 1807, remained at Marietta and Cleveland a short time, and located at Warren in the latter part of the year.

He had his leg broken in August, 1811, at the raising of a log barn on the farm now belonging to Mr. Kinsman, in Howland, at that time belonging to Mr. Samuel Quinby, brother of the late Ephriam Quinby. In December following, his leg was amputated above the knee.

In May, 1812, Mr. Webb commenced the publication of this paper, under the title of *The Trump of*

*Fame*, and continued its publication four or five years, when it passed into other hands, and its name was changed to *Western Reserve Chronicle*.

January 13, 1813, he married Betsey Stanton, who survives him, and with whom he lived fifty one years in the same house in which he died.

In 1814, Mr. Webb was appointed Collector of Internal Duties for this District, then the Eighth. He was twice elected a member of the Senate of Ohio. In one instance he declined serving. In the other he served his regular term. About 1832 he was a competitor of the late Elisha Whittlesey for a seat in Congress.

Although the inconvenience in the loss of a limb was a serious obstacle to his activity—as a lawyer, Mr. Webb was indefatigable, and particularly in cases involving titles to real estate, perhaps no lawyer in the State had so large a practice.





He never tired of research, and was most thoroughly acquainted with the records of the Connecticut Land Company, and of the different counties composing the Western Reserve, in all of which he did a great amount of legal business. About twenty years since, he had his remaining leg broken by a fall. A number of our citizens turned out and conveyed him home on a litter. Although he partially recovered the use of his leg, his increasing age rendered it difficult for him to move about, and of late he rarely left his residence, except to deposit his vote on election days.

His mental faculties were retained in a remarkable degree, and long after his bodily vigor was so far prostrated that he had to be helped to his office, but a few steps from his house, he spent many days and weeks in researches and closing his own extensive business.

Thus one after another of the old land-marks are passing away. We believe but three of the original settlers of Warren, remain. Mr. Samuel Chesney, who came in 1802, now aged eighty-seven, Mr. George Parsons, who came in 1803, aged eighty-four, and Mr. Richard Iddings, who came in 1805, aged eighty years.—*Warren Chronicle*, 1865.

It has been said by Elisha Whitelsey that "Thomas D. Webb has more information of the titles on the Reserve, and of the Record Books, than any other man ever possessed or probably will possess hereafter." (*Pioneer*, Vol. I.) His mind was a perfect store-house of facts pertaining to the early history of the Fire Lands. He ever manifested a deep interest in the labors of the Fire Lands Historical Society, and often corresponded with it. The following extracts from letters from him may contain facts worthy of preservation. They were principally written in answer to an inquiry as to the manner in which the different parcels of

land in the Fire Lands were divided among the respective owners after they had been "classified" by the Directors of the Fire Lands Company:

WARREN, Nov. 18, 1863.

D. H. PEASE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*:

I have yours of November 11th, 1863. The sections were sometimes divided by act of those in whose names the sections were classified or drawn. But this was not common, and indeed I cannot here specify any particular case that I distinctly recollect; but still I think there were partition deeds among the proprietors, but your records will show. The most of the sections were divided by petition in Court. One petition for the partition of a section in Avery, afterwards called Milan, was in Geauga County in 1809. Several petitions were filed in Cuyahoga County, but all the others in Huron, where all the records, before Erie County was set off, are. A good antiquarian can find them.

There is much said about Cunningham's or Kelley's Island in the Pioneer you sent me, but that Island was never a part of the Fire Lands. It always belonged to the Connecticut Land Company. It was when Trumbull County was first organized in 1800, in that County. In 1806 it became a part of Geauga—in 1810, Cuyahoga—after that, Huron, but never a part of the Fire Lands.

Huron County for recording deeds was organized February 7th, 1809, (see Chase Vol. 3, 2111) but for nothing else. All Court business was done in Cuyahoga until Huron was fully organized.

I brought a petition for the partition of Cunningham's Island, and also one for Town No. 5, Range 17 (erroneously called 18 in Pioneer). I brought separate petitions. That of No. 5 was in Huron County, as your Common Pleas records will show, but why I did so I have not time to examine.\* The proprietors of Town-

\*East line of Huron Co. then extended to Black River.





ship and Island were the same, made so by the Connecticut Land Company. Joshua Henshaw and Otis Sprague, of Warren, were the surveyors. Simon Perkins was the agent of all except one. The Kelleys consulted me about the title before they bought.

Sometimes sections were run into lots, and the proprietors then divided. Winthrop claimed the whole of the first section of Huron, and run it off into lots. I claimed he did not own the whole of it. I claimed that Polly Huntington, daughter of Samuel Brown, owned all that was drawn on his right. I brought a petition for partition, and had the right set off in Huron County. I however conformed to the lines that Winthrop had run when he set it off into lots. A part of the Brown right was claimed by Eldrige, and the Fire Lands Company set it off in Eldridge, now Berlin. I conformed to Eldridge lines when I had it divided. I brought then two ejectment suits. The suit against Winthrop was strongly contested. Eldridge let his go by default. The records of these proceedings will show in part how these sections were divided. I believe there was another large claim in the name of Latimer set up to a part of the Winthrop land, but he compromised it. Were I in your County, with a week's labor I could trace all those partitions of every kind.

It may be that some proprietors made what is called by lawyers a *parol* partition without any deed, if so there is no record—each party taking possession of the agreed part. The Town of Columbia, No. 5, 15th Range, was so divided, and the Court has decided that it was a legal partition.

Since writing the above I find a memorandum that shows that in 1819-20 or 21 I brought a petition for a partition in the name of Frederick and Thomas Kinsman of Section 2, Town 2, Range 22. This is in

the C. P. records of Huron County, as is all the other business in partition which I ever did, much I have probably forgotten. \* \* \*

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS D. WEBB.

WARREN, December, 1863.

D. H. PEASE, Esq.:

Since I wrote you a few days since, I have brought to recollection some facts that may aid in tracing some of your titles, and correct the assertion I made in my former letter, that all the partitioning of land in Huron County that I did, was in that County.

About forty-five years ago, Judge Pease brought a petition in Trumbull Supreme Court under the partition law in force then, (see Chase Statutes Vol. 1, page 402) to divide the whole estate of John Kinsman, in the different Counties of this State, among his heirs. Judge Pease became a Judge of that Court before it was finished, and it was given me to finish. It is recorded in this County in the Supreme court records. (As I have but one leg, and that broken, and with the weight of eighty years, lacking five months, on my shoulders, it is almost impossible for me to go to the office to look up the page—the volume is the first I think—as I must be carried like a child to the carriage that shall convey me.) Kinsman's interest, although it could be assigned to any of his heirs as an undivided interest, could not in that partition be separated from the other tenants in common in the section. The partition of the Kinsman estate assigned to Thomas and Frederick Kinsman this interest to the exclusion of his three other heirs. I then brought another petition in Huron Common Pleas to separate their interest from the other tenants in common in the section. I think Frederick's interest was never separated from Thomas', but that they made joint contracts of sales.



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All the numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Ranges were in Portage County from June 7th, 1808, to the full organization of Huron County, April 1st, 1815, (see Chase Vol. 3, page 2105, Section 3—Chase says from June 1st, 1807, this is a mistake, it was 1808. See the close of this letter) and although I brought petitions in Portage Supreme Court, where lands lay in different counties, I do not recollect of any that affected lands in Huron. As portage had perfect jurisdiction over all the territory above named, there may have been cases there in the Common Pleas. \* \*

There is one more in H. C. P. that I now remember—Huntington and wife against me. Huntington and wife conveyed to me one third of all the S. Brown right, and after I had as a lawyer settled the title, he and wife brought a petition to separate his from mine. He did not like to trust to an amicable division for fear I would cheat him, but he says after all his own agent and lawyer cheated him. I suppose there was fraud—that he agreed to sell a valuable lot to one of the Committee who agreed to pay a trifling sum for it. It was a fraud on me, and Huntington wanted I should break it up, as he could not, but I would not, as I had lawed enough. Lawyers hate to go to law more than some people suppose.

\* \* \* \* \* In reading over the Pioneer that you sent me (Vol. 3—article from the New Haven Herald and Journal.—D. H. P.) I discovered an error. The writer says a clergyman, Jonathan Edwards, speculated in these lands east of the Fire Lands. This altogether is moonshine. No clergyman, except one by the name of Hart and one by the name of Huntington, was a proprietor. Pierpont Edwards, an

eminent lawyer, owned Bass Islands Nos. 1, 2, and 5. William Edwards was also a proprietor. These Islands were attached to town No. 7, range 16. P. Edwards became embarrassed, and conveyed a part of his land to the State of Connecticut to pay his debt to the State. Before the war of 1812, two of his sons, John S. Edwards, of this town and Recorder of Deeds of this County, and of the Fire Lands for a number of years, and Ogden Edwards, of New York, raised wheat and kept sheep on one of the Islands. The war came on, and John S., in January 1813, went out there to save their property. He was taken sick at the mouth of Huron, and died there the last of January, at the house of Thomas Umberfield, and was buried in this town about the first of February. Umberfield went from Burton, Geauga County, just before the war, and returned there in 1813 or 1814, and died there.

Chase made a blunder in the date of the law of 1808 in this wise: When he made his book he copied the law as he found it in the 6th Volume of Ohio Laws, not noticing or knowing of the table of errata in that volume at the end, which corrects the error, and says the law was passed February 1808 instead of 1807. If you will examine you will find that Mr. Edwards recorded deeds in your Book of Records after June 1807, which should not have been done if the law was passed in February, 1808. When I examined the title of Cunningham's Island for Kelley, I discovered the mistake, and without this correction some part of Kelley's title would be imperfect.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS D. WEBB.



## AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOHN GARRISON, THE PIONEER SETTLER OF SANDUSKY.

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For the purpose of preserving to those who may come after me, and for the information of my family and friends, I have compiled this brief summary of the principal events of my life, now already prolonged far beyond the term usually allotted to man, with the hope that it will not prove uninteresting to those who have traveled with me along a portion of my life's journey. Of those who commenced life with me, but few, if any remain, nearly or quite all of them have gone to their final rest.

Of my forefathers I will say but little, going no further back than the arrival of my grandfather Garrison, at what was then New Amsterdam, now New York. He emigrated from Holland, and settled at what is now New York in a very early day of the settlement, but in what year I am now unable to state. My grandfather's family, raised after his arrival in this country, consisted of four sons, named Daniel, Alpheus, Ephraim and John. Two daughters named Phœbe and Jane. Of the sons, three, (Alpheus, Ephraim and John,) at the breaking out of what is known as the French war, enlisted in the English army, the colony then being under the English government, and served (Alpheus and John) until the battle of Bloody Run, where both fell to rise no more in this life. My father Ephraim served to the end of the war, escaping with but one small buckshot wound in his thigh. It was the practice at that time to place in

each musket cartridge, three buckshot in addition to the ball, as at short range the buckshot were as effective as a ball. At the close of the war my father returned to New York, and remained until he purchased a farm in New Jersey, between New York and Newark. The family records having been lost during the Revolutionary war, I am unable to state with positive certainty the date of my father's birth, but I think he was born in the year 1738, and was married to my mother Elizabeth Watts, in the year 1764.

My mother was the daughter of John Watts, who emigrated from Ireland a few years previous to the marriage of my father and mother; she was about two years younger than my father.

My father lived on the farm in New Jersey until the commencement of the Revolutionary War, when New Jersey becoming the seat of war, he concluded to sell his farm, and remove to a more safe place. After disposing of his farm, he removed to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he located on the west branch of the Susquehanna River, about forty miles from Wyoming.— But he was not to be permitted to rest in peace there, for within two years he found that he was in a more dangerous place than before.

The savages and their more savage leaders, the British soldiers, came down from the north and destroyed, burned and murdered all in their





way. My father was again forced to change, and thinking that he could support and protect his family with the price of his farm better than in any other way, sold out and received his pay in Continental currency, which before he was aware of it became so depreciated as to be almost worthless. I have seen him pay eighty dollars of it for a cow, and give many a five and ten dollar bill to the children for thumb papers and markers in their books.

He was called out twice for three months at a time, on the Southern lines under Washington. For which he received nothing except several ball holes through his clothing. The militia in the Revolution receiving neither lands, bounty nor pay.

He became a poor man, but still rejoiced that he was permitted to take part in the glorious struggle which was to redeem his country from the bonds of the tyrant, and to secure to himself and children, the blessings of freedom. After serving the two three months terms, he was compelled to take an active part at home in guarding the frontier, from the incursions of the Indians, who were continually harrassing all the back settlements. About half the time the inhabitants lived in forts, and the other half, worked their farms by companies, formed by the farmers and changing with each other; from six to ten would go in a company to the farms, five or six miles and return to the fort at night. In this way they supported their families, and the poor soldiers who were in the regular service. Many of these small companies were surprised by the Indians, who were lurking about the settlements, and killed and scalped, or taken prisoners and carried away to a captivity worse than death.

On one occasion a Mr. Lucky and his son, and my father started to go to their farms about two miles from our station and get some vegetables; their farms were not on the same

road, although near each other, after reaching his farm, Lucky concluded to leave the boy to gather the vegetables and boil some green corn, while he went to the Beardsley Station to get some flour, some three miles.

The boy gathered the vegetables and was engaged in boiling the corn when he heard a noise at the gate, and at the same time some one darkened the door, but he supposing it to be his father, was not surprised until he cast his eyes to the door and saw a large Indian, who immediately sprang on him and bound his hands behind him, at the same time he discovered two other Indians, one at the door and another outside the gate. The one at the door came into the house, while the one at the gate stood guard. They sacked the house and carried away all the provisions, and an old french musket and some ammunition, and started for the North. In half a mile they came to the road which my father went on, and continued on the road half a mile, frequently discovering my fathers tracks, and would say to the boy, "he mouch smoque man"—that is, "he much white man."

The boy knowing my fathers tracks, expected every moment to meet him, but they soon left the road and took to the woods, and after traveling some six or eight miles, came to Fort Freeland, which had been evacuated, or rather had been taken and burned by the Indians some time before. There they found an old pair of moccasins and tied them on the boy's feet, and tried to catch some horses, as there were many of the farmers horses collected there, but they did not succeed in catching any, except one old mare, which one of the Indians rode with the plunder they had taken. One of them, who could speak a little English, told the boy that there were other Indians on the other side of the river, who would meet them in a few days, and then he should have a new pair





of moccasins. They traveled until sometime in the night, and camped at Boone's Station, which had been taken by the Indians the year before.

The next day they traveled to near the mouth of Lycoming Creek, to the very house in which the boy was raised. There they remained a few days, waiting for the other Indians. The boy was made to lead the mare around in the day time to feed, and at night, to tie her up. He did not inform the Indians that he knew anything about the place where they were, and on the second night he was up, and in and out of the house frequently, and took the horse and tied it about forty rods from the house. He then returned and finding them all asleep, took the gun which they had stolen and mounting the old mare, started for our station, which he reached before night the next day.

This caused a great alarm among the settlers. At a meeting of the inhabitants it was determined to send out a scouting party of fifteen men under my father, he being a militia officer. The party went to the place where the boy left the Indians, but found that they had burned the house and decamped. They went on some distance further, but there being no prospect of overtaking them, they returned to our station.

We lived in this way for several years, continually hoping for a change and better times. At another time, one of our neighbors and his wife, took each a horse and rode out to their farm, about one mile from our station. All went well with them until when within about eighty rods of the fort, on their return, they were fired upon by the Indians, who were in ambush. The man was killed at the first fire, and the woman thrown from her horse. She fainted, and the Indians came up and scalped the man first, and then the woman, supposing her dead, and gave her a light blow

with a tomahawk on the side of her head and left them.

The people at the station hearing the reports of the guns, and seeing the horses coming in alone and much frightened, rallied and went out and found the man dead, and the woman lying in her blood. They brought them in, buried the man and nursed and cared for the woman until she recovered entirely from her injuries. I saw her frequently after the war, of course she always showed the marks of her wounds.

I will now go back and relate some incidents which occurred previous to those I have just mentioned. Along the frontier there was established a line of forts, or stations but a few miles apart. Those nearest us were Beardsley Station, Mitton Station, Fort Montgomery, Fort Freeland and Fort Boone. These being on a line from two to five miles apart, were expected to help each other in case of necessity. My father usually fortified at Montgomery, that being nearest his farm. There having been an alarm, all the inhabitants had fled to the forts and stations; at this time Forts Montgomery, Freeland and Boone were garrisoned each by one company of the Militia who were in the service, with their head-quarters at Northumberland.

The companies at the forts were frequently relieved by companies from head-quarters, and on one occasion the day having arrived for the company at Fort Montgomery to be relieved, the captain did not wait for the relief, but mustered his men early in the morning, and marched out of the fort and to headquarters, leaving in the fort some fifteen or twenty old men, and forty or fifty boys, all under fifteen years of age, and the women and small children. Through some neglect or mistake the expected relief did not come to the fort, and we were left to take care of ourselves. On the day the soldiers left us, some five hundred Indians





and British soldiers under English officers, came to our neighborhood; they divided into two parties, and one proceeded against Fort Freeland and the other against Montgomery, they moved to within half a mile of each fort undiscovered, and placed themselves in ambush, intending to attack both forts the next morning. On the morning of the same day, Mr. Wood who had four or five boys took them with him in a wagon and went out to his farm, which was between the fort and head quarters, remained there until nearly dark, when they returned his boys were learning to play the drum and fife, and when they were within half a mile of the fort they commenced playing and kept it up until they reached the fort, when all the boys were formed into a company under my command, and we marched with our music about, on the large green in front of the fort until we were tired. The enemy hearing the rattle of the wagon and the music supposed that reinforcements had reached us, and in the night withdrew and joined the party at Fort Freeland. In the morning they made an attack on Fort Freeland with all their forces, we heard the firing and feared that it was an attack on Fort Freeland; but some of the old men insisted that it was not, but the soldiers who were to be relieved that day, discharged their guns. To be certain in regard to the matter, my father took his horse and rode to Fort Boone, which was five miles west of us, and three west of Fort Freeland; when he reached Fort Boone he found that they too supposed it to be the soldiers discharging their guns, but he was not satisfied, and asked Captain Boone to send one or two men with him and he would go and know certainly whether it was an attack or not; two men were immediately mounted and sent with him, when they reached within half a mile of the fort they discovered a house burning and were

convinced that the Fort had been attacked; but hearing no firing concluded that the enemy had been repulsed, and determined to ride to the Fort and learn the particulars, when they came to within thirty or forty rods they saw buildings on fire, Indians killing cattle, and trying to catch horses. They immediately turned their horses and started, my father to Montgomery and the men to Fort Boone. On reaching Montgomery the alarm was given, and all abandoned the Fort and taking with them what they could, fled to Northumberland; many families had no teams at the Fort, and were compelled to leave everything and start out on foot. It was an awful sight to see that crowd of terror stricken old men and women and children, fleeing for their lives, each moment expecting to hear the dread whoop of the savage on their trail, and to feel the tomahawk crushing through their skulls, well knowing that were they overtaken by the foe, no mercy would be shown them, and neither age sex or condition regarded. But after a fatiguing and tiresome flight all reached Northumberland in safety; when the men returned to Fort Boone and reported, Captain Boone determined to attack the enemy, and if possible retake the Fort. He marched out with his company of sixty brave men, and arriving at Fort Freeland commenced an attack on the enemy, but a portion of the Indians gained his rear and coming up behind them poured in a deadly fire killing or wounding nearly all of them, when the Indians took the Fort they asked how many troops had arrived at Montgomery and were told none, they said that half their force was there the night before and heard the baggage wagons come in and the music, and that they were mustering troops until late in the evening. Thus it will be seen that us boys were the instruments in the hands of an all wise Providence, of





saving the lives and liberties of many men and women and children. Fort Freeland was surrendered on condition that no lives were to be taken, and the women and children to be allowed to go free. One woman who had a son about eighteen years of age knowing that he would be taken captive if known, gave him a suit of her clothes in which he dressed himself and escaped. I might give you many more such events, that occurred as we remained on the frontier five years, experiencing a great many hardships and passing through many dangers.

I have stated that we were located near Wyoming, which afterwards was the scene of one of the most bloody massacres ever perpetrated even by the savage and inhuman Indians of the frontier. Wyoming was one of the loveliest spots on the north branch of the Susquehanna, sixty miles above Northumberland. It was a large settlement made up of industrious and enterprising yankees. They had made large, and for those days valuable improvements, and therefore determined not to abandon their settlement. They built a good substantial Fort, and were as they supposed able to defend themselves. The Indians had had a bad feeling towards the yankees from their earliest settlement, and now determined to take the place, and drive the settlers from their pleasant homes. A large body of Indians, under it was supposed the blood thirsty Brant, and some British soldiers, advanced upon the peaceful settlement, where the inhabitants were dwelling in fancied security. On arriving at the place, they first decoyed a portion of the inhabitants without the fort, when they fell upon them and killed and scalped every one of them.— They then approached the Fort and throwing the scalps they had taken over the gate, demanded the surrender of the Fort, when asked upon what terms, they replied the same

terms we gave your fathers sons and brothers, the tomahawk and scalping knife. They refused to surrender, and fought bravely until the Indians gathering dry poles and rails piled them around the doomed fort and set fire to them. Further resistance was impossible, and all but two or three of the inmates of the fort who escaped by swimming the river, including women and children were slaughtered by the fiends, or perished in the flames, or were drowned in the river while endeavoring to escape; many when they found they were to be burned, threw themselves into the river and were shot by the Indians. This account was given to me by one of the survivors who escaped by swimming the river. He told me that while he was in the water the bullets pattered about him like rain, but he escaped unhurt.— Three of the survivors of that ill-fated settlement, reached our station after wandering in the woods two days without clothing or food.

I will relate one more incident of the barbarities of the Indians, and then leave the sad subject. A scouting party, consisting of ten, mostly young men went out from our station on a scout up the west branch of the Susquehanna river. They went up about twenty miles and camped in an old house on the river bank, they saw no sign of Indians and thought themselves secure, they placed a sentinel and laid down to sleep without fear. Just before day one of them by the name of Rose and another young man took an old canoe and crossed to the other side of the river. They had scarcely reached the opposite shore when they were alarmed by the report of a rifle, and the yells of Indians and the cries of their wounded and dying companions. The Indians had crept up, shot the sentinel, burst into the house and surprised them. They killed the sentinel and four others in the house, and took three prisoners.





The two who were on the other side of the river escaped through the mountains on the west side of the river, and came safe into our station. The next day a party went out and buried the dead. We lived in this way in constant fear and dread, with such scenes as I have related constantly occurring until the close of the revolutionary war.

At the close of the war we moved back to the farm near Fort Montgomery and lived there five years. The farm was not paid for, and my father was compelled to sell out, and we again moved, this time up the north branch of the Susquehanna near Tioga Point, to a place called New Shashequin. I lived there with my father until I became of age, when I left home and struck out for myself. Early in the spring of the year 1793, I took my ax in my hand, shouldered my pack and with about ten dollars in my pocket, started for Cayuga county New York. That was at that time a new country, with more Indians than white inhabitants, you would suppose that by this time my experience among the Indians would be sufficient to keep me from going among them voluntarily. But they had been at peace with the whites for a number of years and there was nothing to be feared from them at that time. I intended to hire out by the month or job at first, but soon after I arrived, I met two men from New York City who owned twelve hundred acres of land, and on which they had intended to settle, but were discouraged by the magnitude of the task before them, and the great number of the Indians around them.— They offered the land for sale at a low price and on long credit. I found a young man who like myself was trying to do for himself and who desired to buy a new farm, we concluded to go and try to buy two or three hundred acres of these lands, when we saw the men they urged us to take one mile square, six hundred

and forty acres; offering it to us at thirty-eight cents an acre, five cents an acre down, and the balance in five years. We accepted their proposition and took the mile square of land divided it to suit, and went to work on it at once. I built me a log cabin ten feet square and in it kept house by myself. I went six miles and worked two days for a bushel of corn, carried it three miles on my back to a small mill which ground about four bushels in twenty-four hours, had my corn ground, then went one mile to a man who had a meal sieve, sifted my meal and then baked it home. I had come on early enough in the spring to take a sugar camp on shares and so had what sugar and molasses I wanted. I made my corn meal into mush and lived on mush and molasses, with now and then a wild turkey, roast of venison or other wild game. You will recollect that Western New York was heavily timbered and that to open a new farm required rather more labor than is required on our prairies. Before a crop could be raised the trees must be cut off and disposed of, and the brush cleaned out and burned. Notwithstanding all the disadvantages I labored under, I cleared nearly ten acres of land the first season, in time to get in a crop of wheat, and worked besides enough to pay for my seed and team work. After securing my crop with a good fence I concluded that it was not good to live alone and determined to set out in search of a partner of my joys and sorrows. My fathers relatives lived in New Jersey sixty miles below Philadelphia, and I made up my mind to spend the winter among them; I went to work earned a few dollars for expenses and set out on my matrimonial hunt. At my friends in New Jersey I met and formed the acquaintance of a young lady who in every respect was all that I desired, our acquaintance soon ripened into friendship and friendship into love. After the usual pre-





liminaries, I proposed in due form, she accepted me and promised to share the difficulties and dangers of my new home. After mature deliberation we thought it best to postpone our marriage until fall. I returned to my farm raised a small crop of corn and vegetables, harvested and threshed my wheat crop and sold enough to pay for my land and buy me a horse. I then put me up a good cabin house and made things snug around it. In the fall I returned to New Jersey, and on the 11th day of December, 1794 was married to Rebecca Mills. In about ten days after our marriage we started on our journey to our new home "in the new countries," as it was called. The only way of traveling was by packing on horse-back, as we had to travel one hundred miles through the wilderness without a road, and nothing to guide us but an indian trail. I bought two horses for the purpose of moving us and our effects, we stopped at Philadelphia a few days visiting friends, and then pursued our journey over the Alleghany Mountains through the woods, until we struck the Susquehanna, followed up the river to Owego, then bent our course north to the head of Cayuga Lake, and from there to the place we called home. We were twenty days on our way and camped out all but one night. We commenced house-keeping at once, with but a scanty allowance of household furniture. The crops I had raised the year before and one fat hog furnished us with sufficient to eat, and the labor of opening the farm with plenty of work. We enjoyed our new life and notwithstanding the hard work we were contented and happy. On the ninth day of November 1795, our first son was born, we called him Isaac. But the Lord saw fit in his providence to take him from us when he was about three years of age.—We were however blessed with a family of two girls and five boys, viz. Sarah, born March, 26th 1798. Charles

M. June 15th, 1800. Mary Ann, April. 15th 1803, Edwin Feby. 4th 1806, John, Aug. 11th 1808, Willis Aug. 12th, 1814. Wm. C. Dec. 12th 1818.

We lived on this farm sixteen years and continued to improve it. I had under good improvement, one hundred and fifty acres, three good frame houses, three thirty by forty feet frame barns, and seven acres of orchard, and had suitable stock for the farm. I had also a good stock of goods having opened the first store in that vicinity.

In 1810 I was desirous of going to the west and sold out my store, and went out to Ohio to look at the country, and purchased four thousand acres of land in Huron County, at ninety cents an acre. I then returned to Cayuga County New York, and found that the man to whom I sold my goods had failed, and that I had lost \$500, by him.

Not discouraged by this, I sold my farm for about seven thousand dollars, which was increased to ten thousand by the sale of my personal property. I went east and purchased four thousand dollars worth of dry goods and goods suitable for the Indian trade, and sent them to Buffalo on the tenth day of April, 1811. I started with a four horse team of my own and three other teams to help me as far as Buffalo, about one hundred and fifty miles. There I shipped my goods for the mouth of Huron river, took my family in my wagon, and traveled around the Lake and arrived at the mouth of the Huron one day before my goods. Stored the goods in an old Indian cabin with a French trader, and went out to see my land and select a building place.

A very singular circumstance occurred at this time. At the mouth of the Huron we met several persons with their teams waiting to cross. They had been there several days waiting for the wind, which had been blowing a perfect gale, to sub-





side. The wind being from the east drove the water into the river, and made it too deep for fording. It was at last proposed to build a raft and cross our teams on it, one at a time. The next morning I was up very early and went down to look at the river. To my surprise I found that the wind had changed during the night to the north west, and had driven the water out of the river and left bare a sand bar stretching entirely across the river. I walked out on the bar, and finding it quite hard, I hastened back to the wagons, and we all hitched up our teams and crossed without difficulty, on dry land. In one hour after we crossed, the bar had disappeared, and the vessel which brought my goods anchored over the spot.

I found my land, or rather where my land was, for much to my disappointment, it was nearly half covered with water. It lay about twelve miles back from the Lake, and was very good land in a dry season.\* I preferred to settle near the Lake, and for a few days traveled up and down the Lake shore examining the different points. I finally came to the conclusion that on Sandusky Bay there was destined to be a point of importance as a business place. The land was not in market, and the shores of the Bay were covered with the camps of Indians. Here I determined to pitch my camp, and at once employed some men to assist me, and built a cabin to live in, twenty feet square, and an addition ten feet wide for a store.

It required but a few days to complete the whole. My family moved into the house, and I moved my goods into the store and commenced selling to the Indians and settlers. Mine was the first store ever opened in Huron County, where now stands

the city of Sandusky, with its score of fine stores, churches, railroads, &c. Then the Indian's canoe moved noiselessly over the bosom of the Bay, where now the mighty steamboat ploughs her way. Where the Indian or the solitary hunter or trapper pursued his way on foot and alone, guided by the trail or the blazed trees, now thunders the steam engine with its train of cars bearing multitudes to and fro. And where stood the wigwam of the Indian or the rude cabin of the trader, now rises the dwellings and spires of a city.

I traded here that season, and all went well until fall, when it began to look gloomy. The Indians began to talk about war, and told me I had better move away. That there would be war, and the Indians would kill all the whites they could find. Among the Indians was one fine looking young chief called Seemo, who could speak a little English, and who came frequently to see me to hear the news, as he said he understood "big news come in big paper," as he called the newspapers which I occasionally received from my friends in the east. He asked me if I intended to move away. I told him I did. He told me to do so soon. I told him I intended to go as soon as the ice was out of the Lake in the spring. I intended to return to Buffalo. He also inquired how much fur, money and beeswax I had received from the Indians, and told me that they were all called to a great council the next moon, which would be in February. That they were all going and would not come back. This alarmed us, for there was but one family living within ten miles of us, they lived about half a mile off. Both families became very uneasy, and we finally determined to pack up our effects and leave as soon as we could. We had each a pair of good horses, and we made us each a strong sled and took our families and

\*Mr. Garrison sold his contract to Maj. David Underhill for seventy-five cents per acre. The transfer was dated in September, 1811 and included nearly the whole of the first section of Ridgfield.—See Pioneer, Vol. 2, No. 3, page 39.—[D. H. F.]





started south. We traveled three days without roads and without seeing a human being except ourselves. We arrived at Fredericktown on the third day, where we left our families and returned with some teams which we hired to go after our goods. We got our goods, except one barrel of honey, one of pork and some heavy articles of furniture which we left and were back to Fredericktown before the snow went off. This was the last of February, 1812. The war immediately commenced and the Indians took what we had left. In March the ice in the Bay broke up, and the Indian Seemo came to the house which had been occupied by me, and which together with the goods I had left were in the care of a young man by the name of Buell, who came from the east that winter to hunt and trap, and made his home at my house. He made up his mind to remain and wait for the spring hunting, and take the risk of being harmed by the Indians.

Not finding any one at home, the Indians went to the cabin of another trapper who lived half a mile from my place, whose name was Gibbs, where they found Buell and Gibbs. They asked what had become of Garrison, and when told, said they were very sorry, and asked permission to stay that night and sleep by the camp fire. There were two other Indians with Seemo. The men being well acquainted with the Indians, permitted them to stay, all lying down around the fire to sleep. In the night Gibbs went out after some wood, and on his return hearing an unusual noise in the house, threw down his wood and sprang to the door where he was met by Seemo, who struck him with his tomahawk. Gibbs being a very active man, partially struck off the blow, and grappled Seemo and got the better of him, when one of the other Indians came up and stabbed Gibbs in the side. Gibbs then sprang from them

and ran for the woods, but fell after running about thirty rods, and the Indians came up and killed him.

They then robbed the house of five dollars in money, some furs and blankets and returned to Carien river where the other Indians were. The killing of these men was discovered three days after by a man who went to Gibbs' camp to see him. He reported the matter, causing great alarm. An old French trader said he could ascertain what Indians committed the murders. He soon after saw some of the Indians from Carrien river and asked them whether some of the Indians had not been out hunting the week before. They said Seemo and John, his brother-in-law and another had been out a few days. The Frenchman then proposed if ten men would go with him, he would go out and take them. The number of men was furnished, and they started out with a little trading boat and went to the mouth of the river. Here he left his boat, and placing his men in ambush, went up to the Indian village, found Seemo and John, and told them he had his boat with goods and whisky at the mouth of the river, but must have help to get it up to the camp. They offered to help him, and went with him toward the boat. When near the boat Seemo seeing the footprints of the men, said "Ha, much snake-men," when the Frenchmen gave the signal, and the men surrounded them and bound them, put them in the boat and started for Cleveland. Seemo, having been informed of the charge against him, and knowing his guilt, while on the way contrived to get a rifle, and placing it at his head, fired it with his foot, and blew out his brains. John was lodged in jail in charge of Captain Nash, at Cleveland, and was afterwards executed. Before he was hung he confessed that they intended to murder me and my family, rob the house and store and then go to Canada.





I commenced selling goods at Fredericktown soon after I arrived there, and was in 1812 appointed Major in the Ohio Militia, but resigned, and took my rifle and turned out as a volunteer on the frontier. The first time I served forty days at Mansfield and Truxville, helped build block houses at each place, and was honorably discharged. Next was at the relief of Fort Meigs, when Gen. Harrison was besieged at that fort. I served eighteen days at that time. Then served six days as a spy, went to Huron and Sandusky City. While we were out the Indians killed a family and burned a house and barn belonging to a man by the name of Comstock. The next time went with two others as an express to Upper Sandusky four days. Afterwards went to Upper Sandusky, thence to Mt. Vernon, Canton, Cleveland, and back to Fredericktown, in all about three hundred miles.

For my services I have never received one cent of pay. I remained at Fredericktown until the close of the war, when I moved to Mansfield, and again went into the mercantile business. I entered one thousand acres near Mansfield, cleared up a large farm, laid out a town, now called Millsborough, built mills, &c.

With many others I went into the banking business, and was largely interested in the Owl Creek and Mansfield Banks. My experience in the banking business was most disastrous, for in consequence of the passage of an act of the Legislature, we all went down together, and in one year I saw the earnings of my life, the fruits of years of toil and deprivation, swept away. As I was the President of the Mansfield Bank, I was called upon in every direction. I paid all my private debts, gave up the residue of my property, and went to Detroit to commence life again. When we reached Detroit we had in money and provisions sixty dollars. In three years I had saved enough to

buy and pay for a house and lot in the business part of the town. I commenced the baking business, and in five years was able to put up a large business house. I then went to keeping a public house, and kept it several years. I finally sold out my house, and engaged in the dry goods business with one of my sons, until my wife's health failed, when I sold out to my son and returned to Ohio, and went to farming. My wife's health continued to fail until the 20th of April, 1837, she departed this life, as I sincerely believe, for a better and purer world above.

After my wife's death I disposed of a part of my property, and removed to Mt. Vernon, and on the 11th day of December, 1837, I was married to Elizabeth Baxter, at Fredericktown, Knox County, Ohio.

On the 19th day of March, 1840, we had a daughter born to us whom we called Amanda. We remained here until February, 1848, when we removed to Illinois, where we lived five years on a farm five miles from Joliet. In 1853 I again removed, this time across the father of waters to Cedar Falls, Blackhawk County, Iowa."

Mr. Garrison remained at Cedar Falls until his death, which took place on the 18th day of January, 1865, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, nine months and twenty-five days. During his life he filled many positions of honor. In 1805 he was appointed Lieutenant by the Legislative Council of New York, in 1808 was promoted to Captain, and in the same year was Inspector for the County of Cayuga. While in Ohio he filled the offices of Justice of the Peace in Richland County, and several positions in the militia of the State. In 1824 was Street Commissioner of Detroit, and in 1830 was elected one of City Council or Judges of the City Court of Detroit. In 1812 Mr. Garrison was made a Mason in Mt. Zion Lodge. At Mt.



Vernon, Ohio, in 1815, he was elected and installed W. M. of Mansfield Lodge. At Detroit he was exalted to the Degree of Royal Arch. He was a member of the first Grand Lodge of Michigan, of which Gen. Lewis Cass was Grand Master. On his removal to Iowa he assisted in organizing a Lodge at Cedar Falls and was elected W. M.

He died as he lived, a firm, just and true man, a devoted and consistent Christian, and as a man and brother was respected and beloved and lamented. His remains were deposited in the grave by his brethren of the mystic tye, with their solemn and impressive ceremonies.

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER OF JOHN WOOD AND  
GEORGE BISHOP, IN 1819, ON THE PENINSULA,  
BY TWO INDIANS, AND THEIR CAPTURE,  
TRIAL AND EXECUTION.

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BY W. C. ALLEN, NORWALK.

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The writer desires by way of preface or introductory, to acknowledge his indebtedness to the many sources from which he has gathered the materials for this article. It is no easy task to chronicle the events of the day as they occur; but to go back in the past although not quite half a century ago, and collect the various minutia which go to make up the full history of such an event as we are now to record, is such an undertaking as is of necessity, difficult to preform.

We therefore beg your indulgence reader, especially if you be one whose head is becoming bleached with the storms of early and late years, and whose familiarity with our subject, may detect small errors here and there in our narrative, for we have woven the materials together

as nearly in the order and manner they occurred, as we could from our information determine.

We acknowledge with pleasure, our obligations to the following persons, viz., to Judge Lane of Sandusky for the ancient documents he has kindly lent us; the transcript of the examination before Esq., Pettibone, and his own minutes of the trial in Court. To Daniel G. Raitt of Norwalk, for the interesting conversation with him to Richard Burt and Judge Fowler of Milan, for the same favors, to D. H. Pease, Auditor of Huron County, for the items of Indian accounts, taken from the first Journal of the Commissioners of said County; and to the several narratives of other contributors to the "Pioneer," as found in the preceding numbers. In some of these articles errors had





crept in, which are here corrected; some items are obtained from the old Court Journals and Records, remaining in the Clerks office of Huron County, to which the writer had ready access, they being at present in his custody.

We ought, perhaps, to apologize for the length of our article, but the reader will please remember that the event itself was an epoch in the history of the "Fire Lands," by which a great many persons remember other events, and to this day, it is yet referred to for that purpose; the object of the writer has been to give a full history of the matter, and these reasons are our apology.

This much by way of introduction, we now proceed with our narrative.

Sometime in the forepart of April 1819, John Wood, George Bishop, Abiather Shirley, and Barnabus Meeker, started from their homes in company, on a trapping and hunting expedition, over on what was then called the Peninsula, being now a part of Ottawa County; of these persons, only the first two are the ones to whom our narrative refers, and of them we shall speak particularly.

John Wood was a married man, and with his family at that time, was keeping a tavern at Venice, where he left them when he started on the expedition. George Bishop was a single man, whose occupation was that of a sailor on the Lakes, but who at the time, was making his home in Danbury. Meeker and Shirley appear to have returned home, the latter about the middle of April, leaving Wood and Bishop still engaged in the business. They had taken up their quarters in a little cabin which stood near the bank of the Portage, or "Carrying River," as then called, about twelve miles up the river from its mouth, had provided themselves with usual outfit of such a camp, and had been at the date of their murder, somewhat successful in their adventure, having

already secured a few dozen of skins from their traps.

Three Ottawa Indians, whose names were Negosheek \* Negonaba† and Negossum‡ and whose tribe had their camp on or near the Miami, (now called the Maumee,) River, had come down "Carrying River" in their canoes, and discovered the camp of our trappers, as they passed on their way down the river; after staying near the mouth of the river a day or two, and procuring some whisky to drink, they started back on their way home; while going up the river they formed the plot to murder the trappers and get their property. Negosheek, the eldest one, when in liquor especially, was a rather bad character, and it was he who first plotted the murder. On Wednesday morning the 21st day of April, about two hours before daylight, they cautiously approached the cabin of the trappers, and putting aside the blanket which hung up in the door-way, and which served the purpose of a door, Negosheek and Negonaba entered, each with his tomahawk in hand, singled out their victim, and as they lay fast asleep upon their rude couches, each in rapid succession dealt the fatal blow upon the head of his victim, which soon rendered life extinct.—Wood received two wounds, both on the left side of his head and back of his ear. Bishop had eight wounds, six on different parts of his head, and two in the breast.

Negossum the youngest Indian, a boy of only sixteen or eighteen years of age, and who had remained outside of the cabin, was then called in, and Negosheek compelled him to take his hatchet, and with the handle of it strike one of the dead bodies on the legs, that he might be made to feel that he was a participator in their murder; this appears from the confession of the Indians themselves,

Pronounced \* Ne-go-sheek, † Ne-gon-a-ba, ‡ Ne-gossum.





and the evidence on the trial to be the only part taken in the affair by the boy, and that he stated on confession, was done because he was afraid of Negosheek when drunk; in fact the other two were the sole instigators and committers of the crime, the boy had vainly endeavored to dissuade them beforehand from getting drunk.

They now plundered the camp of all the property they could find, which consisted of a gun, tin-kettle spider, some flour, a blanket, tow-shirt, a handkerchief, two powder-horns and powder, nine traps, three dozen muskrat skins, some pork, and from one of the men three dollars in silver money; they hid the kettle, spider, flour, traps and gun on the west side of a small stream called Crane Creek; they sold the skins to a Frenchman by the name of Guy, who was a trading a few miles away, and immediately started for home.

It appears from the testimony on the trial, that the Indians themselves told a half breed Indian by the name of Chazee \* something about the affair and he on going down the river, stopped at the place designated by them, and found the murdered men still lying in their cabin where they had left them. On arriving at the mouth of the river, he communicated that fact to Mr. Charles C. Tupper, who then lived there; and he at once took the necessary steps to apprehend the murderers, a warrant was issued by Truman Pettibone Esq., a Justice of the Peace, of the Township of Danbury, placed in the hands of Tupper, who was a Constable, and he immediately started in company with some others for the Camp of the tribe, located as before stated, on the banks of the Miami, to arrest the guilty parties. After reaching his destination, he stated his business to a friendly Indian by the name of Sac-e-saw, who at once pointed out to him the three he was

in pursuit of, they were taken in custody by Tupper who informed the Chief of the charge against them, and the party turned their faces homeward with their three captives.

The Justice states in his transcript of their examination, (the writer having the original transcript before him,) that the warrant was returned on the 30th day of April, with three Indians, who were supposed to have committed the murder. On learning that they could not speak English, he called on John B. Flemmond, a French trader, of several years residence in the country, who was sworn as witness and interpreter, the following charge was read and interpreted to them. Negonaba, Negosheek and Negossum, you are here charged with having committed a willful murder on the bodies of John Wood and George Bishop, on the shore of Portage River, in said County, between the 15th day of April, and the 25th day of said month 1819, to which do you plead guilty or not guilty?

Negossum was first examined, he confessed to being with the other two when they committed the murder, but did not assist them; gave many other particulars, in all of which he was confirmed by the confessions of the other two. Negonaba was next examined, and plead guilty to the charge; he confessed that he was one of the men who committed the murder, on Portage River nine nights before, he said that Negossum struck one of the men they were murdering, with the handle of a hatchet; Negosheek first plotted the murder and struck the first blow, he also confessed to taking the property, secreting a portion and selling some. Negosheek was examined last and his confession agreed with Negonaba's, he said when sober he had no idea of committing the crime, but on getting drunk, he plotted the murder and assisted in executing it; he also agreed with the other con

\* Pronounced Cha-zee.





fessions, in regard to the disposition of the property. They each had desired Flemmond to act as interpreter for them, in giving their confession. Tupper then testified as to the pursuit and arrest of them, stating who had pointed them out to him; the testimony being closed, Esq., Pettibone ordered them to be committed to the jail of the County.

Tupper, with his assistants then took charge of the prisoners, placing shackles on them and started for Norwalk with them; they were ferried across the Sandusky bay by one Luther Chapin, who it appears kept a kind of ferry somewhere in that region; at Ogontz Place the party staid several days, stopping at a tavern kept there by one Cyrus W. Marsh; each of the last named individuals, as well as many others, for the services they rendered were afterwards paid by the County, as appears by the items of Indian account hereto appended. While at Sandusky one of the Indians was taken back to the scene of the murder, in order to point out the precise locality of some of the hidden property, which he did, and it was thus nearly all recorded.

On arriving at Norwalk, there being no jail then they were all confined in a log shanty or cabin, put up by Daniel G. Raitt, which then stood a few rods from Main street on the north side, and down what is now called Hester street; here with shackles still on they were placed under a guard consisting of Charles Soules and Daniel G. Raitt, who alternately kept constant watch over them day and night; after being in confinement about a week, their savage cunning devised a plan to escape on this wise. On the night agreed upon, which was not very dark, Negosheek and Negossum, the eldest and youngest had in some way succeeded in removing their shackles and hiding them behind a log, still keeping themselves covered up with blankets, and feigning sleep so as to allay the suspicions of the guard; at twelve o'clock

Raitt who had been watching the forepart of the night, was relieved by Soules, and Negonaba not long afterward asked him to remove his shackles and accompany him outside the building a few steps; Soules did so, and supposing the other two fast asleep, left the door open as they went out; a minute or two afterwards on looking back towards the door, he saw two Indians running away, and at once guessed that the captives were giving him the slip, he turned and halloed at them, and also to Raitt for the purpose of arousing him, and as he did so Negonaba jumped up and started to run, Soules having his rifle in his hand, pursued took aim at him and fired, and before he lost sight of him had fired once or twice more, satisfied that he had at least wounded him, and that the other two had got away he returned to town.

Three or four days afterwards John Hawk, a young man, was out a hunting near the western boundary of the County, and accidentally discovered one of the Indians, who had crawled from his hiding place, and was just then slaking his thirst from a little pool of water; he soon satisfied himself by the movements of the Indian, that he had been wounded, and boldly coming forward captured him on the spot, it proved to be Negonaba; an examination of his wounds showed he had been shot in three places, one in the shoulder, one in the hip and one in the leg, he then handed him over to an old hunter by the name of Pumphrey, who brought him back to Norwalk, where he was again placed in the log jail. Dr. D. Tilden was called to attend to his wounds, and after a while left him in the care of D. G. Raitt who nursed him so well that they had all healed before the time of his execution; by reason of which service Raitt acquired and has ever since borne the honorable title of "Doctor."

Capt. John Boalt, the father of C.





L. Boalt Esq., Capt Henry Burt one of the Burt brothers then living at Monroeville; and John B. Flemmond the interpreter, soon after the escape of the Indians, started up to the Miami River in pursuit of Negosheek and Negossum; before arriving at their camp, they consulted among themselves as to the best course to pursue in their recapture, and finally agreed that Burt who was dressed in regimentals or uniform, should be introduced to the Chief and principle men of the tribe, as the Governor of Ohio, who had come to demand the giving up of the murderers.

The plan succeeded admirably, and Negosheek was immediately delivered over to them, searched and stripped of his weapons, and taken in custody by Burt. The chief promised that Negossum should be brought down to Norwalk, within a few days after, but at the same time said that he was not guilty of the murder. They assured him if such was the fact he would not be executed, and Captain Boalt and Flemmond remained behind to see that the promise of the chief was kept. Burt took his captive, and tying a rope around his body, after having fastened his arms behind him, in company with some friendly Indians started on his return, making direct for the shore of the Lake. The party halted the first or second night in the woods, and a wet dreary night it was. Burt wished to have a fire built but could not do it himself. He finally made his wishes known to the other Indians by signs, and that if they would build a fire for him, he would on the next day give them a quart of whisky to drink. They accepted his offer and set about building the fire. One of the Indians took some powder from his horn, and with steel and flint was endeavoring to flash it for the purpose of setting some dry leaves on fire, when, as he was bending over it on the ground,

the powder suddenly ignited and flashed in his face, which caused him to spring up with a sudden bound several feet into the air. This stopped operations for a few moments, but nothing daunted by the failure, they tried again and soon succeeded. The next day as they were journeying along, Burt who had forgotten his promise was reminded of it by the Indians, who had tried by various signs but failed to make him understand what they meant. In the following manner, one of them tipped up his powder horn, as though he would turn out some, got down over it on the ground, and then, as if it had suddenly exploded, sprang up into the air, in the same manner as the evening before. The savage pantomime was successful, and the Indians got their promised whisky.

After reaching the Lake shore the friendly Indians turned back, and Burt continued on alone with his captive, leading him by the rope for nine or ten miles. Once Negosheek thought his chance to escape had come, and with a spring tried to break away, but Burt, who was a large, muscular man in the prime of his strength, gave him a few jerks with the rope, and seizing him by the shoulder, shook him severely. After that he behaved himself better, and made no more efforts to get away.

At the mouth of the Carrying river Burt was joined by Tupper, and perhaps others, who accompanied him to Norwalk. Here the prisoner, before putting him in jail, was again searched to see that he had no weapons. A closer examination than the one first made, discovered a knife still in his possession, secreted which had no doubt been given him by his squaw just previous to his departure from home. The friends of Burt had well congratulated him, as they did, upon his safe return. Had the savage once gotten an opportunity, Burt would no doubt have been





added to the list of victims who had lost their lives by his hand, and it is supposed that failing to make his escape by killing his captor, he intended to take his own life rather than suffer the penalty of the law.

Nogosheek and Negonaba now found themselves back in their old quarters again, the last named only arriving a day or two sooner than the other. They were soon joined by Negossum, who had been sent on by the chief according to agreement; while they remained in confinement, Burt often came over from Monroeville to assist the guard in taking care of them over night, returning home again in the morning.

On Tuesday, May 18, 1819, the Court of Common Pleas of Huron County commenced its session in the old Court House now used as the Odd Fellows' Hall, which then stood on the site of the present Court House. It was held by Hon. George Tod, father of Ex-Gov. Tod, as presiding Judge, and Hons. Jubez Wright, Stephen Meeker and Ezra Sprague as Associates. James Williams, Esq., still living in Norwalk, was Clerk. Lyman Farwell, now a resident of Watertown, N. Y., was Sheriff. Hon. Ebenezer Lane, now of Sandusky, was Prosecuting Attorney; he was assisted in the trial of this case by Peter Hitchcock, Esq., afterwards for many years Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Grand Jury for the term were impaneled on the same day, and on Thursday of the same week they returned a true Bill of Indictment against the Indians for murder in the first degree. For the benefit of the legal fraternity, as well as the curious of all classes, we give a portion of the Indictment which is in the handwriting of Judge Lane:

"The Grand Jurors of the State of Ohio in and for said County of Huron, to wit, Henry Jeffrey, Tinker R. Smith, Isaac Powers, Elihu Clary, John Drewry, Augustus R. Demick,

Daniel Curtiss, Ezekiel Barnes, James Foreman, Charles Hubbell, Reuben Pixley, Henry Barney, Silas G. Strong, William Gallup and Eli Holliday, good and lawful men of said County, then and there duly returned, tried, impaneled, charged and sworn to inquire for the body of the County of Huron, do, upon their oaths, in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, present and find that Negosheek, an Indian of the tribe of Ottawas, and Negonaba, an Indian of the said tribe, and Negossum, an Indian of the same tribe, at Lower Sandusky in the said County of Huron,\* on the 21st day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, with force and arms, in and upon the body of John Wood, in the peace of God, and the State of Ohio, then and there being feloniously, unlawfully, willfully, purposely, and of deliberate and premeditated malice did make an assault; and the said Negosheek, with a tomahawk in his right hand, then and there held, of the value of one dollar, the said John Wood, in and upon the head of him, the said John Wood, behind the left ear of him, the said John Wood, and also in and upon the left side of the head, over the left shoulder of him, the said John Wood, then and there feloniously, unlawfully, willfully, purposely, and of his deliberate and premeditated malice, did strike, cut and penetrate, then and there giving to him, the said John Wood, with the

\* Note.—The reader may ask how Huron County, obtained jurisdiction of this case; for by the act passed Feb. 7th 1809, (See Chase's Statutes, Vol 3, page 2110 ) Huron County was set off as the five western-most Ranges of the Connecticut Western Reserve; being that part called the Fire Lands. But by reference to the act of Jan. 31st 1815, which fully organized the County; (reference same as above, page 2120,) a portion of the unorganized territory west of the Reserve, and north of its south line, reaching about as far west as the present western boundaries of Sandusky and Ottawa Counties, was attached to Huron County, for judicial purposes; and this extension fully covered the territory where the offense was committed.





tomahawk aforesaid, in and upon the head, behind the left ear of him, the said John Wood, and also in and upon the left side of the head, and over the left shoulder of him the said John Wood, two mortal wounds, each of the breadth of three inches, and of the depth of three inches, of which said mortal wounds the said John Wood then and there instantly died; and the said Negonaba and the said Negossum, at the time of committing the said felony and murder, by the said Negosheek, in the manner and form aforesaid, unlawfully, felonously, willfully, purposely, and of their deliberate and premeditated malice were present, aiding, assisting, abetting, counseling, promising, helping, comforting, and maintaining the said Negosheek in the felony and murder aforesaid, in manner and form aforesaid, to do, commit and perpetrate.

And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further say that the said Negosheek, and the said Negonaba, and the said Negossum, him the said John Wood, then and there, in manner and form aforesaid, felonously, unlawfully, willfully, purposely, and of their deliberate and premeditated malice, did kill and murder, contrary to the form of the statute, in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio. \* \*

Then follows two like counts, charging Negonaba as principal and Negosheek and Negossum as accessories in the killing of Bishop.

The next day, Friday, May 21st, the trials took place. The Court room was crowded, and many, unable to gain admission into the room were congregated in the yard below. David Abbot, Esq., then living at the old County Seat, and S. Cowles, Esq., of Cleveland, appeared as attorneys for the Indians. Negonaba was the first to be arraigned, and the indictment was read and interpreted to him by John B. Flemmond. He plead not guilty. A jury was

then impaneled, consisting of the following named persons, to wit: Josiah Rumery, Ezra Abbott, William Watkins, Sylvester Pomeroy, William R. Beebe, Samuel Spencer, Moody Mears, Daniel Mack, Royal N. Powers, Daniel W. Warren, William Speers, and Isaac Allen. While the jury were being impaneled, Negonaba was called up to challenge the panel, and at once rejected every red-headed man on the jury.

Charles C. Tupper was then called and sworn as a witness, and testified as follows: that an Indian by the name of Chazee told him that he stopped about twelve miles up Portage river, at the cabin of the murdered men—the prisoners having previously told him where—and saw them lying in their beds covered with blankets. That he, Tupper, understood the Indian language some. Here the prosecuting attorney offered to prove their confessions made before Esquire Pettibone, but the defense objected. The Court, however, after hearing the argument on both sides, overruled the objection, and permitted the confession to be given. Witness first stated that no improper influence was used to induce them to confess, but that it was voluntary on their part. He said Negonaba confessed that he killed George Bishop, while another Indian slew John Wood at the same time; that he was intoxicated at the time, and that he took some property from the camp and hid it. Tupper said he found the property at the place where it was hid, near the bank of Crane Creek; the property was produced in Court and was identified by the witness.

Abiather Shirley testified that he and Bishop and Wood were trapping together on Carrying river, about the 8th or 9th of April; that he left them about the middle of the same month, and came home. He also recognized the property as a portion of their outfit.



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Barnabas Meeker testified to the same facts as Shirley, and other witnesses testified to minor matters, which taken with the rest of the testimony left no doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner. The Prosecuting Attorney was so well satisfied that he waived the opening argument, but Cowles read the law and made a few observations on the evidence in favor of the defense, which was replied to by Judge Hitchcock, and the case was given to the jury, who soon after rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Negosheek was next arraigned, plead not guilty, and was tried before the following jurors, viz: Anthony Beers, Samuel Cochrane, Beckwith Cook, Jacob Hawhn, John Barney, Samuel B. Carpenter, Gamaliel Townsend, Samuel B. Lewis, Joseph Strong, Jared Ward, Joseph Ozier and Levi Cole. The same testimony was given as against the first prisoner, and of course the same verdict was rendered. It appears that Negossum, the boy, was then put upon trial, but after a portion of the evidence was heard, the Prosecuting Attorney was so well satisfied of his innocence that he entered a *nolle prosequi* on the indictment as against him, and he was discharged from custody. His acquittal was greeted by the spectators with considerable applause.

Negosheek and Negonaba were then asked if they had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon them. Neither of them expressed a wish to say anything, and so the Court sentenced them to be hung on Friday, the first day of July then next following, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon of said day. The sheriff then conducted them back to the old log jail to await their appointed fate.

The time of their execution drew near. Meanwhile the captives were endeavoring to pass the time as best

they could. The ever vigilant eye of the guard was upon them, and as they had once escaped, they now were watched with redoubled faithfulness. Several times after their sentence and before their execution thinking, as they no doubt did, that the punishment they were about to suffer was only another way of being choked to death, they essayed to try the experiment in advance. One of them would lie down upon his back on the floor and the other getting astride of him would clasp him firmly about the neck with both hands and choke him until he was nearly gone; then as the tight grasp was loosened and consciousness returned he would slowly arise, sagely and solemnly shake his head, and exclaim, "Ugh, no good, no good!" This would be repeated by the other taking his place and going through with the same operation, but with no better success; it was "No good, no good," still.

The day of execution at length arrived, and a warm sultry day it was, preceded, perhaps, by slight showers of rain the day before. At an early hour a crowd of people began to assemble, women as well as men. The costumes of that day, especially those worn on the Fire Lands, have been many times described, by those more familiar with them than the writer. Suffice it to say that a pair of—not doe skin cassimere, but genuine buck skin pants were usually worn by the men. This article of wearing apparel, as is well known to Pioneers, will become much elongated by being wet, and will also shrink up considerable when dried, after being soaked with water. A young man living down toward Huron, had waded through creeks and wet grass on his way up to Norwalk to witness the execution. His speed being much impeded on the way by his pants dragging under his feet. He began to stop and cut off pieces from the bottom as they lengthened down,





not being able to shorten them any other way. This operation was repeated several times before they ceased to trouble him any longer. After his arrival at Norwalk, the hot sun began to shine out, and soon dried his pants, which caused them to shrink above his knees, and he became almost as much an object of attention as the two criminals.

Among others present on the occasion were some seven or eight Indians belonging to the same tribe as the prisoners, who had come to witness the execution. Some of them had assisted the whites in first arresting the murderers, and when they escaped from jail again lent their aid in recapturing them. The gallows was erected on a knoll, south side of Main street and within the bounds of the lot now occupied by A. G. Post, Esq., the precise spot said to be near the fence on the west side of the lot, and about eighty feet from the street walk. A rifle company, formed one or two years before, numbering about one hundred men under command of Capt. Henry Burt, attended the execution as a guard to assist the civil authorities. They marched to the jail where the prisoners, after being dressed in their shrouds, and with ropes around their necks, were taken out by the sheriff, placed in a wagon and conducted to the gallows. Of the proceedings there the writer has been able to learn but little. They had often expressed a wish that they might be shot rather than be *weighed*, as they termed the mode of punishment. The sheriff had given them plenty of whisky to drink the day before, and some that morning but still they seemed to realize the awful fate they were about to suffer, and vainly begged for more, to drown their senses, just before being swung off they were asked if they had anything to say, and Negosheck spoke a few words in broken English just what it was no one now recol-

lects, he had previously confessed the murder of some half dozen other white persons, before the murder of Wood and Bishop, and for each victim he had burnt a spot on one of his arms, which he exhibited to the persons to whom he made the confession.

Just as the fatal drop fell, some women who had traveled six or eight miles to attend the execution, on seeing the bodies of the Indians dangling in the air, turned away their faces and began to cry, declaring it was too bad that they should be hung, one can not well understand why they should take such pains to travel that distance on purpose to witness the execution, if they really believed what they were then saying; it is safe to conjecture that their grief was not of long duration.

After the execution, the bodies were taken down, placed in coffins and buried on the spot; the civil officers and all the military then marched back to Captain John Boalt's, and were furnished with a bountiful repast by him, a sort of funeral discourse was then preached by the Rev. William Hanford, a Presbyterian Clergyman, after which the crowd began to disperse.

For sometime afterward the settlers of this vicinity feared that the Indians would retaliate for the execution of their comrades, by the murder of some of the pioneers, and many an anxious sleepless night was passed in watching their families with loaded weapons and barred doors; but in time the feeling of peace and security, began to return; and the accustomed routine of daily pioneer life was never after disturbed by the appearance of the dusky warrior, armed with murderous rifle, tomahawk and scalping-knife; and thirsting for the blood of his pale-faced victim.

Copy of the Indian account, taken from the first Journal of the Commissioners of Huron County:





May, 18. 1819 Cyrus W. Marsh, for  
 keeping Indians.....\$15,50  
 May 19, 1819. Luther Chapin for  
 ferriage of Indians.....\$10,00  
 May 19, 1819. John B. Flemmond,  
 for Indian business.....\$44,00  
 May 19, 1819. S. Cowles, Counsel  
 for Indians.....\$25,00  
 May 19, 1819. J. Pumphrey for  
 bringing in Indian.....\$25,00  
 May 19, 1819. C. C. Tupper, for  
 Indian services.....\$132,25  
 May 19. 1819. D. G. Raitt, for  
 guarding Indians.....\$9,00  
 May 22. 1819, J. Boalt for  
 services after Indians.....\$27,00  
 Sept. 9, 1819, M. McKelvy, for furnish-

ing Tupper for going after Indians..\$24,31  
 Sept. 9, 1819. John B. Flemmond, for  
 services hanging Indians.....\$4,00  
 Sept. 11. 1819, Ezra Abbott, for mak-  
 ing gallows, coffins and shrouds...\$24,00  
 Sept. 11, 1819, J. Boalt, for taking  
 care of Indians.....\$41,00  
 Oct. 21. 1819, Charles Soules, for  
 guarding Indians.....\$30,00  
 Dec. 7, 1819. A. Loomis for digging  
 graves for Indians.....\$1,00  
 Feby. 19, 1820. R. Lockwood, for  
 presents, for Indians.....\$15,00  
 Feby. 21, 1820. D. Tilden, for  
 attendance on Indians.....\$35,00  
 Feby. 21, 1820, Ordered that there will not be  
 any more Indian accounts audited.

## EARLY SETTLEMENT OF BRONSON TOWNSHIP.

BY MARTIN KELLOGG.

To my former reports, in regard to the early settlement of Bronson, I present the following items.

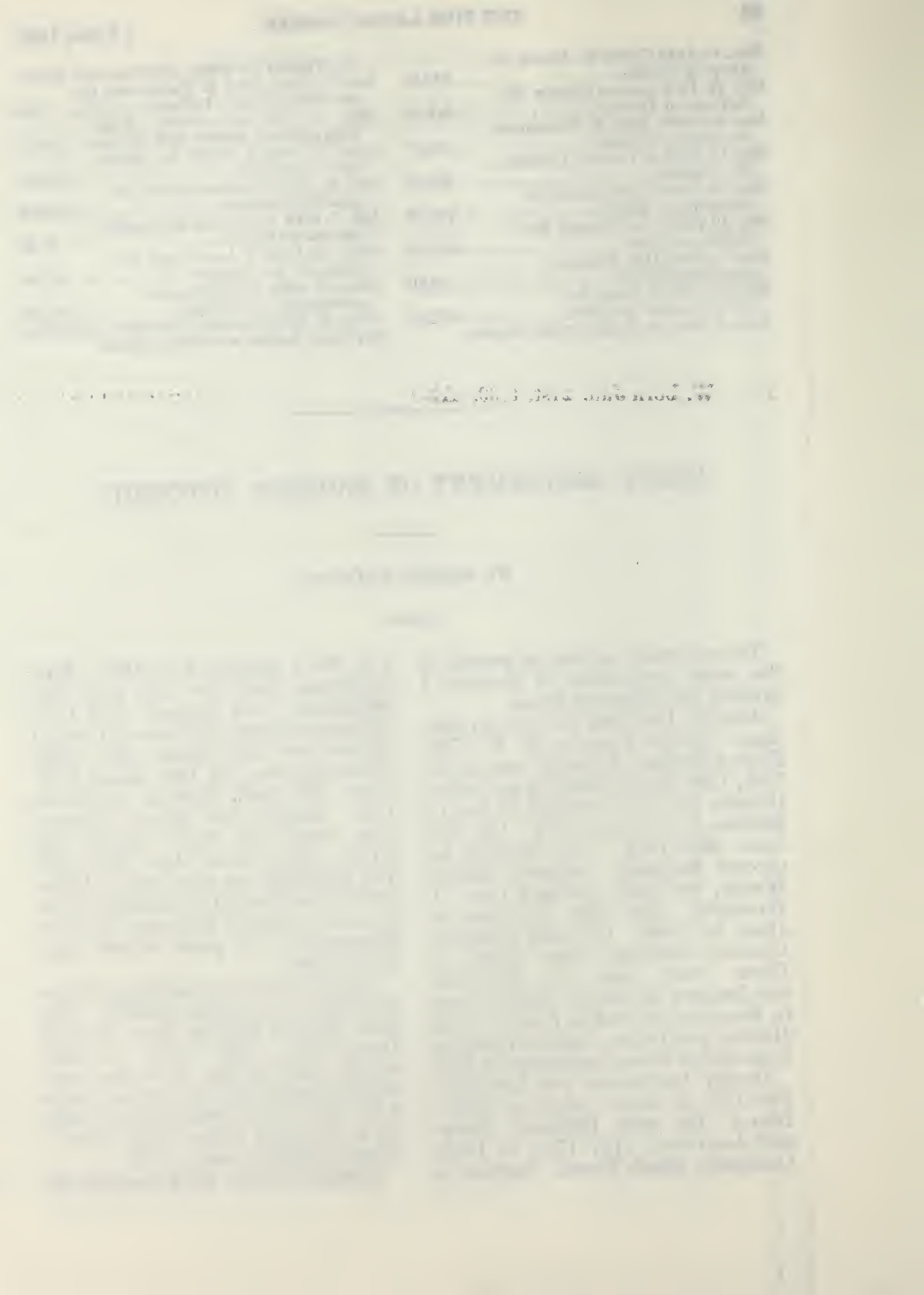
John D. Hoskins, was born in Lansing, Cayuga County N. Y. 1791. Betsey Kennely his wife; born April, 15th, 1799. Moved from Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y. settled on Lot 14. Section 3, in June 1818. He died June 26th 1831. Mrs. Hoskins for second husband, married Zadock Weeks, for third husband Geo. H. Woodruff. She died in Norwich, June 1st 1858. Of their Children, Charles Hoskins, now living in Penn. was born in Manchester; January 21st 1817. Hiram, born in Manchester, died in Peru, in 1842. Harriet and Laban, born in Bronson; both died in Peru, the former in 1840.

Daniel Brightman was born Oct. 16th 1771; in Little Compton, Rhode Island. His wife, Elizabeth Brownell, born Nov. 11th 1781, in Little Compton, Rhode Island. Settled on

Lot. No. 5. Section 3. in 1823. Mrs. Brightman died Sept. 29th 1831. Mr. Brightman died August 27th 1851. Of their children, (all born in Genoa) Gilbert was born March 26th 1802. Elizabeth, Nov. 2d, 1808. Anna, February 25th 1809, Pardon, April 9th 1811. Harriet and Harry, (twins) born Sept. 16th 1813. Alfred and Alvin, twins; born Jan. 11th 1818. The following are now living; Elizabeth (Mrs. Parks,) in Bronson; Pardon and Alfred in Sherman; Alvin in Bronson on the place where they first settled.

Lemon Cole born in Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y. Sept. 2d 1791. His wife, Hannah Willson, born in New Jersey Dec. 20th 1804. In 1818 bought Lot 33. Sec. 4. made some improvement, but did not move onto it till 1825. He died March 4th 1862. (Was the third white child born in Scipio, Cayuga County N. Y.)

Edward L. Cole born January 22d



1799, in Scipio, Cayuga County N. Y. His wife Mary Pancost, born January 1st, 1803, in New York City. Mr. Cole in 1818, bought Lot 27. Sec. 4. cleared ten acres; married and moved on in 1821. He died June 15th, 1859.

Ezra Herrick, born April 25th, 1770 in Vermont. His wife Catharine Lott, born Feb. 19th, 1763, in New Jersey. Emigrated from the State of New York January 1818. Settled on Lot 10. Sec. 3. Of their children, Lott was born May 14th, 1795; Ezra Jr. was born Oct. 10th, 1793; Ephraim W. born Jan. 21st, 1799; Abel born Aug. 9th, 1800. Mrs. Herrick died July 12th, 1842; Mr. Herrick died Dec. 24th, 1853; Lott Herrick is now living in Newville, DeKalb Co., Indiana; Ephraim W. Herrick now living in Bronson, on the place where they first settled,

Time of the death of some of the early settlers of Bronson; not before mentioned;

Steward Southgate father of R. S. Southgate; died, Sept. 29th, 1820 aged 72 years. R. S. Southgate, March 9th, 1838; Anna C. Southgate May 2d, 1846; Rebecca Deming March 7th, 1860; Loretta Sutliff, May 25th, 1859, Abigail Guthrie (Mrs. Leonard,) March 12th, 1837; Henry Terry, Oct. 2d, 1843; Simon Ammerman, March 11th, 1860; Anna Ammerman, Feb. 7th, 1851; Thomas Hagaman, Aug. 5th 1851; Wm. W. Bekwith Aug. 19th, 1861; Apollos Fay, March 21st, 1861; Nellie Hagaman, Dec. 15th, 1862; Abba Guthrie, Aug. 29th, 1826; Eben Guthrie Oct. 20th, 1855.

Stephen Stilwell a native of Vermont. Lydia Tryon his wife, was born

in Weathersfield; Connecticut. They settled on the Peninsula in 1811. She died in Bronson, Oct. 6th, 1862; aged 99 years, 9 months, and 15 days; had lived in Bronson 16 years.

It may be well to give the following casualties which have occurred in Bronson. On the 15th, April 1821, Spooner Smith was struck on the head by a falling tree; remained insensible twenty-four hours, when he expired; was buried on the 17th, on which day there was one of the most severe northeast snow storms ever experienced here. This casualty was on the farm of Major Eben Guthrie.

In June of 1831; John D. Hoskins had a piece of late planted corn, which the raccoons were intent on pulling up. He went out in the evening and having treed one, on a small sapling, commenced cutting it down; the ax glanced and the whole bit went into the calf of the leg, penetrating to the bone; great efforts were made to save life and limb, but lockjaw (tetanus) having supervened, Drs. Sanders and Tilden removed the limb, but could not save his life; he died June 26th, 1831.

In an early day (year not now known,) Wm. Munsel, an early settler; was killed by the fall of a tree. This was a little east of Bronson Center.

Hilos Cole, son of David Cole; an early settler in Bronson, was killed by the fall of a tree; this was on Lot 16. Section 3. This was January 5th, 1825.

Halsey Clark, brother of Lester Clark of Norwalk, was killed by the fall of a tree; March 9th, 1832.





[From the Sandusky Register.]

## THE SANDUSKY CLARION; OR EVENINGS WITH THE PIONEERS.

### EVENING THE EIGHTH.

Being obliged to gather our information for these articles by piece meal, getting a little here and a little there, a little of one and a little of another, one thing suggesting another perhaps quite out of harmony in time, we early saw that all system would be quite impossible. This is our apology for going at this time back of our text book, the *Clarion*, to save up some scraps of the earlier history of this vicinity.

Among the very early settlers at the mouth of the Huron River was Mr. Asa Smith, the father of Mr. W. B. Smith, Sr., who has been for more than half a century a citizen of Sandusky, and so far as we know is the only survivor among us of the little band who settled here prior to the war of 1812.

Mr. Asa Smith was born in Massachusetts, in September, 1760. The place of his nativity and the day of his birth are not known to us. At Providence, Rhode Island, on the 22d day of September, 1795, he married, as his second wife, a Mrs. Brown, whose maiden name was Hannah Richmond and who was born at Dighton, Massachusetts March 21, 1774. In the spring of 1796 they moved to Long Island, where they resided one year and where was born, August 16th, W. B., their eldest son, to whom we are indebted for much of

the information given in this and the following "evenings."

Preferring the music to which the "tread of empire" keeps step, to the roar of the ocean breakers on Long Island, Mr. Smith gathered together his worldly goods and in the spring of 1797 emigrated with his family into the interior of New York, at that time the New Englander's "West." To-day a trip from Long Island through the valley of the Mohawk to the interior of New York, is both pleasant and easy. Not so, however, sixty-six years ago. At that time the rivers, and the streams emptying into them, formed the most available and almost the only practicable routes of travel into the interior.— Making his way up the North River, now called the Hudson, to the mouth of the Mohawk, Mr. Smith put his family and effects into a small batteau and started to trace the windings of that river to its source and thence strike some of the branches of the Oswego, which drains the valley of the lake districts of the interior of New York. We are unable to find any authentic history of this route\* but believe the journey was made by passing up some branches of the Mohawk until near the streams which empties into the Oneida Lake,

\*At or near Rome was a canal of from two to five miles in length, from the Mohawk to Wood Creek; which empties into Oneida Lake.—[Ed.]



thence down this lake and through the Oneida River into the Oswego.

Passing up the Oswego, they entered the outlet of the Cayuga Lake, and crossing the latter they started up the outlet of the Seneca Lake, known as the Seneca River. When a few miles from the mouth of this river they encountered the falls and were obliged to get the boat and its lading and passengers carried around them by land. Entering the Seneca Lake they passed sixteen miles up the eastern shore and settled at Romulus, where they resided until 1810.

In the Spring of 1810, Mr. Smith decided to make another effort to reach the mythical "West," and started for Ohio with the purpose of settling on or near Huron river. Traveling by wagons, they reached Black Rock sometime in May. At that time there was no port at Buffalo, and all shipping to and from the east end of Lake Erie was taken on or put off at Black Rock. At the latter place they took a vessel which carried them as far as Cleveland, and there they were left, as the master of the vessel said he knew of no landing place nearer the Huron than Cleveland. There they were obliged to remain one week before they could procure a craft of any kind to take them up the shore to the mouth of the Huron. This was a very vexatious delay to the emigrants, as the season was passing away and they were anxious to reach their new home in time to make some provision during the Summer for the Winter which was to follow. The Spring and Summer months were always most valuable time to the emigrants. The delay, however, regretted as it was by them, furnishes us a little episode which may not be uninteresting, as it enables us to give a few items of Lake Shore history, spied out by what might be called a boyish adventure; but not an adventure just of the kind most sought after by the boys of to-day.

W. B. Smith at this time was a lad of nearly fourteen years, and he, in company with a half-brother and a young man from the vessel which brought them to Cleveland, were too eager to reach the new home to brook delay, and conceived the plan of following the beach of the Lake to the Huron. Thus on a pleasant Thursday morning in early June they set off on their journey. They often encountered little streams that were very deep where they entered the Lake; but as the latter was still and clear they soon discovered that they could wade around them on the sand bars which usually surround the outlets of these streams. The Rocky river was the first real obstruction with which they met. They followed up the east bank of this stream, waded the rapids, and again returned to the Lake. The shore thus far had been mostly low, and the beach furnished a delightful footpath. Soon, however, it grew more bold, anon became rocky with the sand path running along at the foot, but after a time the beach was lost and the deep water laved the sides of the bold rocks which hung many feet above them. There seemed no way but to turn back, until they at last saw a tall tree which had fallen with the top in the water, while the roots still clung to the edge of the rocks above. Wading out to the branches of this tree, they reversed the usual process and climbed it up from the top to the roots, when they found they had surmounted the difficulty, and resumed their journey. Just at night-fall they came to the Black river and stayed with a man by the name of Perry, who had a hut about one half a mile from the mouth of the river on the east side.

On Friday morning they were passed over the river in a canoe kept by John Reed, who lived in another hut immediately on the west side of the river. On Friday they found good walking all day; but rations did not come regular—indeed, they got none





at all, and were so busied with their jottings by the way that they made but slow progress, so that when they reached the mouth of the Vermillion River it was again almost night. Here they found a man named Sturgis who had a canoe and set them over the river. Passing up the shore about one mile, they came to Capt. Austin's who was an "Old Salt," he having earned his title by a long life on the ocean, had been several times to China, and had visited almost every important port in the world. Night having overtaken them again, they here asked for supper and lodging. They were told that there was not one mouthful of any kind of food in the cabin; but they could stay all night. Wearied by the rambles of the day, they stretched themselves upon the puncheon floor of the cabin and soon forgot their hunger. The air, however grew cold, and as they had no covering, the night was passed uncomfortably. In the morning they resumed their journey accompanied by the Captain, who went in quest of food for his family. When about two miles from Austin's they came upon a new log cabin, built in the spring, and occupied by a man named George Shered. The travelers made their wants known and were soon provided for in a truly pioneer style. Mrs. S. took the matter in hand, and having some corn meal, she soon had a "Johnny Cake" tilted before the fire on a board, from which, when baked, she broke off a corner and browned it for coffee. The chimney was filled with pigeons' breasts which had been pickled in brine a few days, and then sticking them on sharpened sticks they were being further cured in the smoke. These were sliced and fried in a pan with butter; for they had "a cow in the family," and indulged such luxuries as milk and butter. Mr. Smith says the meal was a good one, and declares to this day that he never ate anything which

tasted better. The pigeons' breasts were a rarity and were obtained in the following manner: Mr. Shered observed a few days before the time of which we write, that they were flying very thickly about the top of a large tree, and cutting an Indian's ladder he climbed the tree and with a club with a swingle attached to the end, beat down large numbers of them.

About noon on Saturday they reached the mouth of Old Woman Creek, and took dinner with a man by the name of Keyes. Just at dusk, on Saturday night, they reached the willow bushes on the east side of the mouth of the Huron River. Finding no signs of life save a little trail up the east bank of the river, they were somewhat at a loss what course to pursue, but started on the trail, when they heard the sound of oars off the mouth of the river, and running down to the beach, hailed two men in a boat and were told to follow the path. After groping along up the east bank of the river about one mile to where the high lands come down to the river and cut off the marsh, they came to Hirman Russell's log tavern, and to the end of their journey.

After resting on the Sabbath and reconnoitering the position of matters, young Smith concluded to set himself to work, and on Monday morning made a proposition to his landlord. Mr. Russell being in want of help, hired him and sent him up the river where he had a farm, to plant some corn.

After working through the week, and as he was about to return to the mouth of the river on Saturday afternoon, he heard a boat passing up the river, and hailing it he learned that the family had just arrived at the mouth of the Huron.

Huron was at that time quite a small town, containing some seven or eight log cabins, situated as follows: Russell's log tavern,

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the country and its people. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well organized and the facts are presented in a clear and concise manner. The author's conclusions are well supported by the facts and are of great value.

THE SECOND PART OF THE REPORT DEALS WITH THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY.

This part of the report is also very interesting and well-written. It deals with the economic situation of the country and the author has done a great deal of research. The report is well organized and the facts are presented in a clear and concise manner. The author's conclusions are well supported by the facts and are of great value. The report is a very good example of the kind of research that should be done in this field.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the country and its people. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well organized and the facts are presented in a clear and concise manner. The author's conclusions are well supported by the facts and are of great value.

THE FOURTH PART OF THE REPORT DEALS WITH THE POLITICAL SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY.

This part of the report is also very interesting and well-written. It deals with the political situation of the country and the author has done a great deal of research. The report is well organized and the facts are presented in a clear and concise manner. The author's conclusions are well supported by the facts and are of great value. The report is a very good example of the kind of research that should be done in this field.



a "two story" log cabin, both stories on the ground however, situated on the east bank of the river above the present railroad bridge, up on the first high ground that comes down to the river. Mr. Russell had also a little log trading house, which stood near his double log cabin. There was also a little cabin below the tavern, which stood down on the bank of the river. This was occupied by a man named Delgarn. These were all the buildings on the east bank of the river. On the west bank were five cabins scattered along up the Lake shore about one half a mile apart. The first, standing near the mouth of the river, was occupied by Alfred Ruggles, who worked at the smithing business, and was the man who made for Seemo the "spontoon" with which he murdered Gibbs, as was proven by the fragment of the instrument found in the murdered man's skull and recognized by Ruggles. One son now resides in Groton, near the Seven Mile House. The next was occupied by Daniel Curtis; one son is now living on the "Curtis Farm," three miles west of Huron. The next cabin was empty at this time, and as it stood on a piece of land purchased by Mr. Smith for a farm, the family moved into it and were thus provided with a home. Of the two cabins still west of this, one was occupied by C. Downing; a son of Mr. Downing lived for many years on the "Big Brook," west of Huron. The other cabin, like the one on the farm bought by Smith, was abandoned, and we know nothing as to who erected them.

Such was Huron in 1810 as seen by our informant. In 1811 or 1812 a man named Sprague put up a cabin on the east side of the river, below Delgarn's. Sprague was an officer, a captain, our informant says, in the "Huron Rangers," a squad of some thirty men organized in the fall after Hull's surrender, for the defense of the frontier. A block house was

built near the mouth of the Huron, a little below Sprague's cabin, and another at Parker's, about three miles above Milan, on the high bank of the river. The "Rangers" stood guard at these points and held themselves ready to defend the frontier, when, and in such manner as occasion required, by scouting, guard duty, &c. It will be remembered that they had a brush with the Indians on the Peninsula in the fall of 1812, in which five of their party were killed, among the rest V. Ramsdell and J. Wingus; and Jonas Lee was badly wounded.

We believe there is no official record left of the doings of this little military body, as the returns made by its officers were burned in the State-house which was destroyed at Chillicothe. We have somewhere seen it stated that they were under command of one Captain Cotton and mustered thirty men. Thirty-three names were down, but three of them refused to muster.

In the year 1811 a man named George De Zang, who was married to the second daughter of Mrs. Smith, by her first husband, a Miss Elizabeth Brown, came on and erected a cabin on the east part of the lot purchased by Asa Smith. He had lost one hand in a saw mill and was thus disabled for the kind of labor needed in a new country, and finding but little of such labor as they could do, he got tired of pioneer life and returned to New York. Mrs. De Zang is still living and resides at Monroeville. The wife of Surgeon Cooke of the 101st O. V. I. is a daughter.

There was no school at Huron before the war. The first school was in the winter of 1816-17, and was taught by Frederick Chapman in a little cooper shop on the old "Chapman farm," west of the town and near the "Curtis farm."

Mr. Smith does not remember that there were any regular meetings in Huron, but remembers that Rev. A.





Coe and a man named H. Jeffery, who came from New York, and settled about five miles up the river, on the west side, used to meet at his father's house and have religious conversation.

In the spring of 1811, a man named Benton moved his family into the unoccupied cabin west of Smith's. The entire family was sick at one time in the fall. The neighbors had to take the whole care of them and doctor them also, as there was no doctor nearer than Cleveland. Mr. S. remembers watching one night with them, when one of the boys, a lad about his own age, died. This was the first death at Huron.

The double log cabin, known as Captain Hiram Russell's Tavern was quite an "institution" in the early days of Huron County. It was a sort of Town Hall for a very large section of the country. It was headquarters for all military operations. Frequent war meetings were held there in 1812, to devise means and organize for defense. At this house, in the fall of 1812, was held the first national election ever held in all this country, and some men are now living who cast their vote there for the re-election of James Madison. We believe, however, this was not the first election held on the Fire Lands, although we have so seen it stated.

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## GENEALOGY OF EZRA WOOD, ONE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS OF CLARKSFIELD.

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Dr. Samuel Wood was born and educated in England; and was able and skillful in his profession. He came from England in early life to Boston, and thence to Long Island, and thence to Norwalk Ct., of which place he was one of the first settlers. He there married Rebecca Benedict; soon after, with six other families he moved to Danbury Ct., and was among the first settlers there. He died in 1714, leaving one son; Samuel who was born in Danbury.

Samuel married Sarah Cornwall, and had four sons, John, Samuel, Lemuel, Daniel, and one daughter.

John married Abigail Gibbs of Litchfield, had five sons; John, Elijah, David, Benjamin, Reserve, and three daughters; Abigail, Sarah and Lucy. Capt. John Wood died Aug. 11th, 1775 aged 60 years, and Abigail his wife died March 2d, 1790, aged 78 years.

David Wood married Catharine Gregory, had three sons; David, Nathaniel, Ezra and three daughters, Anna Sarah and Catharine. Major David Wood was killed by the falling of a tree, Feb. 15th, 1796, aged 48 years.

Ezra Wood was born in Danbury Ct. Aug. 14th, 1791 and Oct. 27th, 1716 married Nancy Rowland who was born in Carmel, N. Y. Sept. 17th, 1797. They moved to Clarksfield Ohio, Nov. 18th, 1818. Their children are as follows.

Maria Catharine, born in Danbury Ct. Aug. 20th, 1818. David Edwin, born March 12th, 1822, died July 22d, 1825. William Henry born March 14th, 1825. Nathaniel Erastus born March 12th, 1832. Daniel Rowland born Nov. 11th, 1838. The four last named were born in Clarksfield.



[[From the Cleveland Herald of July 8th, 1864.]

## OLIVER CULVER—CLEVELAND IN 1796.

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Readers who attended the Pioneer Celebration at Newburg a few years ago, will remember the venerable form and presence of Oliver Culver, an early Cleveland pioneer from Western New York. Mr. Culver is still living in the vicinity of Rochester, and though he has passed his eighty-sixth year, he retains his health and activity of mind to a rare degree. The editor of the Rochester Express recently had a pleasant visit with Mr. Culver, and from some interesting memoranda published in that paper we clip as follows:

As early as 1795, Mr. Culver joined a Company who were bound for the Connecticut lands in Ohio. He saw no first families in Buffalo, but Nature had it her own way there. Returning in the fall, he went home to report progress, but in '96 again accompanied a similar expedition to Cleveland. This time they cleared six acres on the present site of that city, and planted corn; they also cut a road through the woods to a white settlement in Pennsylvania.

He spent three years in Cleveland altogether. In 1804 he opened a store there on his own account. Had a boat built and bought his stock (157 bls. of salt at \$13 a bbl.) at Schenectady, paddled his own canoe up the Mohawk to Oswego, thence by water to Lewiston, thence overland to Black Rock, and shipped again on the "Good Intent" (the first boat built on the American side) at Erie for his destination. The round

trip occupied three weeks, a sufficient time now-a-days to traverse the ocean and half the continent. Here he carried on a brisk business of trade and barter with the Aborigines, and the new settlers as far west as Detroit, and down in Pennsylvania, in furs and produce, white fish, cattle, &c. Mr. C. relates that in the winter of this year, the mail carrier was taken sick, and he threw the mail bags, weighing twenty pounds, on his back and performed his journey on skates, from Cleveland to Huron, a distance of forty miles, in the space of four hours. This feat should have entitled him to the franking privilege.

He says he sold his salt at three dollars per bushel, the price he had paid a barrel and purchased at that rate of exchange thirteen yoke of oxen, which he drove east through the wilderness to Irondequoit Landing.

His last voyage from Cleveland was in 1805, when he bought a bark canoe, seventy-eight feet long, and seven feet wide, lined with two coats of cedar, equipped with two sails and two pair of oars, and loaded with forty-four hundred weight of furs. General Granger and Governor Huntington, were among the spectators when the craft was launched. The crew were two oarsmen besides himself. They got a clearance at Lewiston for the port of Genesee, and rode the Lakes in safety. Some Kingston gentlemen bought the





boat and shipped her to England. Mr. Culver sold it cheap, for his thoughts were centered upon a home-stead and a—but we shall see.

In 1800, in the spring, he had bought a portion of his present farm in what is now Brighton, then Pittsford—105 acres, at three dollars per acre. That odd number was always a lucky one with him. The next summer he cleared a portion of the premises, and in the following fall sowed his first wheat crop, selling it at three shillings a bushel.

In 1805, his barn and house being done, he wisely concluded to commence life anew by another stroke of fortune, and married a sister of Dr. Ray, of Pittsford. As yet there was not a house in Rochester, and only four families in Brighton. In 1814 he built at the same place the Clarissa, forty-seven tons burthen. It took twenty-six yoke of oxen to draw her to the landing. He also built of his own timber the vessels called Lady Culver and the Lavina, for the lake trade.

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## OUR SUMMER HOME.

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BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

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GREENFIELD HILL, CONN.,  
June 30, 1864.)

HAPPILY was this region christened *New England*, for its landscapes has a marvelous resemblance to Old England. Standing on the summit of Greenfield Hill, last evening, as the sun set, I might have imagined myself in Yorkshire. The same deep verdure, the same rolling billows of farming land, the same glimpses of stately mansions amid the luxuriant greeneth, the same lines of stone wall (instead of the unsightly "stake and ridged rail-fence,") the same rural witchery over all landscape. This hill-view is one of the most celebrated in Connecticut. From the belfry of the church before our door, we can count sixteen "meeting-house steeples"—which is *Yankaic* for church-spires. Bridgeport lies to our left—the towers of Fairfield rise just before us—then Southport, where every body is so hospitable that they require no village inn—then West-

port, with the magnificent park of Morris Ketchum beside it—then Norwalk, and beyond them all the miniature ocean, which stretches away blue and sparkling—to the shores of Long Island. The view would fill one of James Hart's or Kensett's frames most superbly. Just think of it, oh! thou imprisoned Theodore—Libby-ed in Beekman street, with the thermometer boiling up to 90deg. Get the good *Evangelist*, who dwells in the chamber above thee, for a guide, and come on a pilgrimage to the Delectable Mountains. The wicket-gate to this region is at Southport, and all the way up as thou comest thou canst discourse of things rare and profitable with thy fellow-pilgrim. When thou art here, I will show thee, through a spy-glass, a prospect as enchanting as Christian and Faithful beheld from the summit of the *Hill Clear*.

Greenfield is the ideal of New England. The parsonage of our Brother





Sturges, down at the end of the avenue of elms, is an ideal *manse*—just such a shady nook as that one in which Emmons spun theology for half a century in Franklin, or that other *Beecherie* on Litchfield Hill, where master Henry Ward played in his nankeen frock, under the maples, while his father forged thunder-bolts within. Nearly opposite to the parsonage stands the actual dwelling of President Dwight, who is the tutelary saint of this region, as he was once the intellectual king of New England. He lived here twelve years. Right before my window, stood the old academy in which he trained himself, by teaching, for the presidency of Yale. His pulpit is preserved as a sacred relic, in a stone building at the foot of the hill. Dr. Dwight left here about 1795. An old lady, who has lived in the same brown shingled-house (with a well-sweep and its old oaken bucket in the door-yard,) remembers him distinctly. He taught his first school in the south room of her house, which has been her home for ninety-two years. "The Doctor was very fine-looking," she said to me this morning, "and he was the wonderfulest pleasant man to talk with you ever see." Dr. Dwight aimed to immortalize this region by his elaborate poem of "Greenfield Hill." I have tried to read it; but the only distinct impression it gives me is that the most tedious verses may be written by the profoundest theologian. The people of this rural hamlet may well be proud of their celebrated townsman, who wielded a wider influence, in his day, on American mind than any divine we have yet produced.

The perpetual marvel to me in this region is its arborescence. No English park can boast such elms. One of the princely neighbors—following Walter Scott's counsel, "when you have nothing else to do, be putting out a tree, for it will grow when you are sleeping"—has lined the road to

Fairfield with young elms; the generation of horses who are yet to climb this hill ought to keep Mr. Bronson's birthday sacred. What a beautiful benefaction his leafy monuments will be when he 'is sleeping;' how green they will keep his memory. Connecticut's other pet-child is her *maples*. Well-mannered trees are they too, that never *breed worms* like the overkept manna of the Israelites. No lady, walking beneath them catches such wriggling parasites on her bonnet. In the dark depths of the maple before my window nestles a choir of robins. They ring the rousing-bell for the family; and, like the Pilgrims in the "House Beautiful," we awake to music. All day long the orchestra plays, and when the twilight closes the concert, the crickets begin. Just now I overheard the merry voices of two children carrying a pail of water towards the school-house for the thirsty brood over the A, B, Cs. Towards noon the mail-wagon trots past, with its little package of war-laden papers—the only hint of the Great Conflict that reaches us up in these leafy solitudes. At sunset the cows go by, lowing toward the milk-pail. So noiselessly and gently does time steal on—only treading upon velvet grass and flowers.

The Indians called this picturesque region *Unguowa*. Deputy-Governor Ludlow laid out a plantation down yonder by the river Sasco, and was so pleased with it that he christened it the *fair-field*. So came its modern name. Norwalk got its name, too, from the fact that, when the tract was purchased, the grant was for land "one day's Indian walk in country." That is, one day's *north walk*. A cheap purchase it was, too. The old records tell us that all the red men got for the region now worth millions was—"eight fathoms of wampum, ten hatchets, ten hoes, ten knives, ten seizers, ten juseharps, ten fathoms tobacco, three kettles, and ten looking-glasses." All this





realm of wealth and beauty was once purchased with the contents of a pedler's cart. But that vast realm which slavery stole away has to be bought back again with hundreds of millions, and with rivers of precious blood. Yet it will require all the treasure and all the blood to make the future Virginias and Tennessees what Connecticut is to-day.

This is the very spot for pleasant reading; especially for so pleasant word-pictures as Fitz Hugh Ludlow has painted in the last two *Atlantic Monthlys*. They unfilm our eyes to read aright the canvass of Bierstadt when he pours over it the Great

Yo-Semite cataracts. This is the spot, too, for playing boy with the youngsters. A brace of wee lassies are waiting for us to come down and make a miniature dam for them in the brook. Under the trees yonder are twin bonnets in one baby-carriage; the Tom Thumb vehicle is rolling under the same elms beneath which Dr. Dwight carried his *twinity* of babes seventy-five years ago. Birds and bairns are too much for letter-writing. So, a hurried Good-Morning!

I hear from many a little throat  
A warble, interrupted long;  
I hear the robin's flute-like note,  
The bluebird's slenderer song,

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[From the Cleveland Herald, October 21st, 1864 ]

## PIONEER MEETING AT DOVER.

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October 10, 1810, Joseph Cahoon, with his wife and eight children, crossed the Rocky River and chose a home in the dense forest on the lake shore at Dover. Of that day we have no record; of the thoughts and feelings that stirred their souls, no token. Doubtless memory was busy, and imagination too, as they gathered about the glowing fire, that first evening on the spot where they were to make their home, but of their voices we catch no echo.

Labor, not dreams, was the order of that day. One by one the hoary monarchs of the surrounding forests laid low their heads and huge bonfires prepared the way for the culture of the land and the progress of civilization. One by one—but I am wandering; it was to-day's events, not those of half a century ago, I was to chronicle.

For several years the numerous descendants of the family have found their way to the old hearthstone, to revive the fading memory of those upon whose labors they have entered.

The exercises of the day on the present occasion were presided over by Dr. J. P. Kirtland, Pres. J. Wheeler, of Berea, acting as Secretary, and Rev. W. B. Disbro of Berea, Rev. E. P. Ingersoll of Sandusky, and Mrs. J. Wheeler of Berea, were appointed a committee on toasts.

At about two o'clock the company formed a procession and marched to a lovely grove overlooking the lake, where a generous dinner, prepared by the hospitable host and family, received due attention, after the offering of prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smith of Dover.

Dinner over, and thanks returned



to Him whence every blessing flows, the following toasts were read by Mr. Ingersoll:

1. Our venerable host and hostess of Rose Hill and their amiable family—May they live to see many returns of the 10th of October, and when they shall have shuffled off this mortal coil, may they be as firmly united in that Better Land as they are to this glorious old Union.

Response by Mr. Cahoon.

2. Mrs. Abby Cahoon Johnson—One of the pioneer women of Dover. Her early labors we recognize, her character we reverence, her happiness we pray for.

Responded to by her Pastor, Rev. Mr. Smith, and also a few touching words by herself.

3. "One Flag, One Country, One Destiny."

In response, a quartette sung the "Star Spangled Banner," inspired by which, Dr. Kirtland sprang to his feet and gave the history of that grand old song in words that will not soon be forgotten.

4. Grant, Sherman and Farragut, the true peace-makers.

Response by Rev. W. B. Disbro.

5. May this reunion prove an emblem of the speedy reunion of all the States.

Response by Rev. J. Wheeler.

6. Ex-Gov. Wood—We cherish his memory as an able jurist and statesman, a good citizen and neighbor.

To this toast Dr. Kirtland responded with much feeling, stating that as a jurist his decisions on the bench were accurate, able and independent; as a statesman his duties were performed with marked fidelity, as a citizen he was upright and honorable, as a neighbor kind and generous, with a heart ever in sympathy with those in sorrow or distress, the friend

and adviser of the widow and orphan.

7. Departed Friends—Though their forms we miss, their memories we will ever cherish.

Response by Rev. W. R. Gardner.

8. The Cahoon Family—We send kindly greeting to the Cahoon family; may God bless them, and may they enjoy many annual festivals.

Response by Rev. Mr. Ingersoll.

9. Mason Clark and George Sexton—True to themselves and their principles, they laid their lives upon their country's altar; while we cherish their sacred memory, we rejoice that today they wear the crown of immortality.

10. Our Absent Ones—Though they are not with us to cheer with their presence, they are not forgotten. When we meet at our next anniversary, may they be among our number.

After the toasts the family history was briefly reviewed. During the past year the following changes have taken place; two marriages, three deaths, as follows:

MARRIED—Lydia Sexton and H. C. Emmons; Lydia E. Winsor and Horace Braman.

DIED—Lydia E. W. Braman, Mason Clark, and George Sexton.

After listening to these statements, Dr. Kirtland gave a most interesting historical sketch of the early times, dwelling particularly upon two shipwrecks which occurred within a mile or two of the spot, not less than one hundred and one years ago, many relics of which have been found within the past few years. We have seldom been more deeply and absorbingly interested by a speaker than by Dr. Kirtland, and would gladly hear him go over the subject again.

Thus closed Oct. 10. 1864, the Cahoon Reunion.

A GUEST.





[From the Toledo Blade, February 23d, 1865.]

## THE PIONEER MEETING.

The gathering at the Court House, yesterday, of the Pioneers of the Maumee Valley was the most interesting event which has recently occurred in this city. The attendance was large, consisting of representatives from many of the townships of this county, and from some of the border townships of Michigan, and also from Perrysburg Tp.; Wood Co. A large number entered their names on the Record of the Association and paid the membership fee of one dollar, and the list now contains about eighty names.

The address of M. R. Waite, Esq., was listened to with evident satisfaction. It was a well written article, abounding in historical incidents and statistics relative to the organization of the different counties of Northwestern Ohio, and also of the townships of this county.

After the delivery of the address, the Association adjourned, and the members repaired to the Summit Street House for dinner, and at two o'clock the company surrounded the festive board. The dinner was gotten up in a manner that we have never seen excelled in this city, and was the best possible evidence that Thayer & Buckley understand how to keep a good hotel. The supply was most abundant, and the waiters careful and attentive—in fact, this could not be otherwise where Mort. Allen has supervision.

The dinner over, H. Bennett, Esq.,

Secretary, read the following letter from Gen. Walbridge, of New York, in reply to an invitation to be present:

"NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1865.

"MESSRS. J. A. SCOTT AND HENRY BENNETT, Secretaries of the Pioneer Association, Toledo, O.:

"GENTLEMEN:—It is now nearly a third of a century since, as a mere lad, I first visited the Valley of the Maumee, and nearly a generation since I severed my association with it. But since the last period as well as the first, I have not been indifferent to its future, or insensible of the commanding position it was destined to occupy at no distant day.

It is, therefore, with sincere regret I have to plead a prior engagement—although I expect to be in the West—as debarring me from the pleasure of meeting on the 22d inst. the early Pioneers of the Valley of the Maumee who still survive, many of them in the vigor of manhood, and aiding in the development of its great resources and toward securing it that legitimate commercial position which its geographical position warrants.

I regret this absence, not more because I shall be deprived of the pleasure of listening to the able and patriotic orator, your esteemed fellow citizen, Hon. M. R. Waite, but I also regret it since it robs me of the pleasure of again meeting many highly valued and cherished friends, who will never be forgotten, though far removed by distance and time.



No other settlement in the West has fought its way to public recognition under greater obstacles than the settlement in the Valley of the Maumee. But time has vindicated the sagacity and wisdom of those who, from the very beginning, predicted its brilliant future. Ohio has many communities of which she may be justly proud; but in her majestic future there will be none that shall better illustrate the energy of her citizens, their enterprise, and what persistent, well-directed efforts are able to secure, than that rising, intelligent commercial community at Toledo, on the beautiful banks of the Maumee.

I send you, then, this sentiment: Health, prosperity and fortune to the citizens of the city of Toledo; may their future be as brilliant as their past efforts have been persistent, energetic and well-directed.

Yours respectfully,

HIRAM WALBRIDGE."

This was succeeded by several toasts and responses, and the afternoon was far spent ere the Pioneers closed their interview. With this Association the 22d of February, 1865, was a memorable day, and will be held in pleasing remembrance by all who participated in the exercises of the occasion.

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## THE ROGERS FAMILY.

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*The Litchfield* (Conn.) *Enquirer* contains an account of a late re-union of the "Rogers family" of that State, descendants of John Rogers the martyr, from which we glean the following facts of public interest:

Thomas Rogers, a grandson of the martyr, and one of his sons, came to this country in the May Flower in 1620. Not long after other members of Thomas's family came over. They remained in Plymouth colony about twenty-six years, or until 1646-50. Then, it appears, they removed to Huntington, Long Island, which place at that time was under the jurisdiction of Connecticut.

Noah Rogers the 1st, a grandson of Thomas of the May Flower, was born at Huntington. Early in life he removed to Branford, Conn; in 1673, he married Elizabeth Taintor, daughter of Michael Taintor, who came from Wales.

Noah the 2d, and Noah the 3d, were born in Branford. From that time to the present, there has been a Noah in each succeeding generation. Noah the 2d married Elizabeth Wheeler of Branford. Noah the 3d married Rhoda Leete of Guilford, a great, great grand-daughter of Gov. Leete, and it was their descendants mostly who were convened on this occasion.

Gov. Leete came from England in 1639, and settled in Guilford, Conn. He was Governor of Connecticut from 1660 to 1683, when he died. His oldest son John was the first white child born in that town.

Noah Rogers, 3d, and his brother Edward came to Cornwall in 1761, and here purchased large tracts of lands, most of which their descendants still possess. They were active earnest men, ready to meet and discharge every duty. Noah was one





of a company of volunteers that went to arrest the progress of Burgoyne, and was present at his surrender.

Edward was captain of a company, which he led to Danbury at the time it was invaded by British troops in 1777. At one time his soldiers were unwilling to take the Continental money, and he disbursed to them sixteen hundred dollars in gold from his private purse, which the Government never refunded.

There are about 200 of the descendants of Noah the 3d, now living. Of the descendants of Noah the 4th, there are living 8 children, 30 grand-children and 33 great-grand-children.

Several valuable relics are in possession of the family. Among them

are the wedding breeches worn by Noah the Third, which were of gay texture in their day. Also, the high-heeled slippers made of pink silk, skillfully embroidered, which his bride wore on the same occasion, an embroidered damask silk blanket, which belonged to Noah the Third and Rhoda his wife. It was wrapped around their little ones at baptism, and used only on such occasions. But the most interesting of all are the "old arm chair" of three hundred years, and an old Bible of May Flower memory, printed in 1575. The Rogers family of this generation retain many of the old Puritanic elements of character, and is almost universally marked by thrift, patriotism, and moral integrity.

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[From the Cleveland Herald, January 3d, 1865.]

## A GOLDEN WEDDING IN HUDSON.

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The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Dr. J. Metcalf and wife was observed last evening in a very pleasant manner. Beside the children, grand children, and other surviving members and relatives of the family, there were also present the venerable clergyman and pioneer missionary by whom the couple were married in Aurora fifty years ago, Rev. William Seward, of Tallmadge, and his wife and her sister, Mrs. Hanford, together with a large and pleasant company of neighbors and old acquaintances in Hudson. At an early hour of the evening the company were served with a very handsome entertainment, suitable to the occasion, wedding cake and bride's cake having, of course, their custom-

ary place and importance. After the collation came the singing of the hymn,

"While Shepherds watched their flocks by night,"

to the old tune of Sherburn; then the presentation of a variety of gifts appropriate to the occasion from children, grand-children, and others; then personal reminiscences of the olden time, and the family of Mrs. Metcalf, by Father Seward, now in his eighty-first year; then the reading by one of the family, of a brief historical sketch, full of lively incidents, told in a very pleasant style, in regard to the ancestors and family of Dr. Metcalf, and concluding with some interesting particulars in regard to

The American People's Party is a political party in the United States. It was founded in 1947 and is a part of the American political system. The party's platform is based on the principles of democracy, freedom, and justice. It is committed to the protection of the rights of all citizens and the promotion of the common good. The party's goals are to create a more equitable and just society for all Americans.

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the Doctor's own settlement, medical practice and personal experience as one of the pioneers of Hudson. This was followed by a brief and touching tribute, by Rev. James Shaw, of Windham, to the memory of his first wife, the eldest daughter of the family, and mother of the only surviving grandson, and also to that of Mrs. Perry, a younger sister, who died April, 1858, and whose three sons have since followed their mother, two of them from the army, but all of them leaving hopeful evidence that the prayers of a godly mother for their saving conversion to Christ were answered.

Rev. J. C. Hart then followed with some interesting facts and reminis-

cences in regard to the early history of the town, and of the church and society in Hudson, of which the family are members and Mr. Hart was for nine years the pastor; after which some remarks were made and prayer offered by the present pastor, Mr. Darling, and the whole concluded with singing the doxology in Old Hundred, when, at the seasonable and old-fashioned hour of between nine and ten, the company dispersed, leaving their best wishes behind, and carrying away a most pleasant impression of the first and only Golden Wedding the most of them ever had the pleasure of attending.

D.

HUDSON, Dec. 27, 1864.

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[From the Cleveland Herald, Nov. 5th, 1864.]

## THE HARTFORD COURANT.

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This sterling Union journal passed its centennial anniversary on the 29th of October. For one hundred years the Courant has been the welcome guest of the intelligent families who have lived and died in the happy homesteads of the hills and valleys of Connecticut; and the present publishers, Messrs. Day & Clark, made all their patrons a centennial present of a *facsimile* of the Connecticut Courant a century ago. On the 29th of October, 1764, a specimen number was published by Thomas Green, "at the Heart and Crown, near the North Meeting House." The present Courant is five times the size of the original, which has a quaint, old fashioned typographical look, in striking contrast with the "Art preservative of all Arts" of the present day.

Frugality was one of the virtues of the colonists, for under date of Boston, October 1st, 1764, the Courant states that "it is now out of fashion to put on mourning at the funeral of the nearest relation, which will make a saving of twenty thousand sterling per annum. It is surprising how suddenly, as well as how generally, an old custom is abolished. It shows, however, the good sense of the town. \* \* \* \* \* We are told all the Funerals of last week were conducted upon the new Plan of Frugality."

A Boston date of October 8th says—There seems to be a disposition in many of the inhabitants of this and the neighboring governments to clothe themselves with their own manufacture."

They had "fast men" in those





days, for the Courant of a century ago publishes the following under the head of "A surprising concatenation of events to one man in one week."

"Published a Sunday—married a Monday—had a child a Tuesday—

stole a horse a Wednesday—banished a Thursday—died a Friday—buried a Saturday—all in one Week."

We like the Courant, and respond to the prayer of the publishers; "*esto perpetua.*"

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[From the Cleveland Herald, January 23d, 1865.]

## A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

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The following is from the Bedford (Pa.) Gazette. The flag alluded to is in the possession of Mr. E. G. Morse, of Bedford, in this county, and if not sold in Pennsylvania will be brought here in a few days:

A revolutionary relic of great age and value has recently come to light in Bedford, in the shape of a British flag. It is made of magnificent crimson brocade, and is about two and a half yards long, by two and a fourth wide. The Saint George's cross appears between four squares of white and sky blue, which are sown into the field at the upper corner, next to the staff, so as to leave the cross of the same material as the field—in relief. The material composing these squares is of the finest texture of what is called "lute string" silk. The material of the whole flag bears evidence that it was made to last; and its great age seems scarcely to have left an impression on it. It is slightly worn at the upper corner farthest from the staff—otherwise, it is neither faded nor soiled. There is but little doubt that it is a genuine British red ensign.

It is now in the possession of E. G. Morse, Esq., of Bedford, Cuyahoga

county, Ohio, who purchased it from Mrs. Stiffler, an estimable old lady of this borough. It came into her possession through the mother of her husband, who was married to Anthony Nawgle. Anthony Nawgle died in April 1819, in the 67th year of his age, and left the flag to his wife, Sarah Nawgle, who died on the 13th of September, 1831, leaving it to Anthony Stiffler, from whose wife it was purchased. It is, no doubt, the flag that used to wave over the old fort at Bedford, when yet in the hands of King George's troops. It seems to have been captured from the fort some time in 1775 or 1776—after the Revolution had commenced—by a company of men under the lead of Nawgle, in whose possession it was always kept.

Mrs. Stiffler says that her mother-in-law said the men who captured it used to celebrate the anniversary of its capture, regularly—when Nawgle's house was always made headquarters, and wine was drunk in honor of the occasion. It is, therefore probably over one hundred years old, and as the Fort was named after the Duke of Bedford, may have been presented by him.



The belief that it is the flag which belonged to the Fort, is warranted by the manner in which it is made, as well as by tradition among the oldest inhabitants. There is an eyelet worked in the upper corner, next the staff; and the edge is sewn in such a manner as to admit of a cord

being drawn through it. And thus fastening, it may have been attached to a pulley at the top of the staff, and elevated and lowered at will. As a relic of the past history of Bedford, it is of incalculable value, and should be retained here by all means.

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## MISCELLANEOUS

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From the Cleveland Herald, 1852.

### FIFTY YEARS AGO.— NO 1.

There were no Railroads on the Connecticut Western Reserve, with their cushioned coaches carrying passengers at the rate of 25 or 30 miles an hour; no buggies or carriages hung on springs and lined with quilted cushions, to be hurled with rapidity over smooth roads by fast horses, but the ordinary mode of traveling, for speed, pleasure or business, was on horse-back. Hence my Missionary movements were all performed in this manner, and for twelve or fifteen years, I rode the same noble animal, that in the fall of 1811, brought me safely from Massachusetts to Ohio, in 18 traveling days.

The Connecticut Missionary Society having deposited at Ashtabula a quantity of Bibles for gratuitous distribution on the Reserve, I started from Aurora, June 23d, 1812, and passed through what are now Bainbridge, Russell, Chester, Kirtland, to Mentor, there being no house on the way, except the small log cabin of Wm. N. Hudson, at Chester Cross Roads, till I reached Judge Clapp's, on the Ridge Road in Mentor. Thence

I passed through the hamlet of Painesville, with its log cabins and a few shells of framed houses scattered round among the scrub-oak bushes—then through the forests of Perry to Madison where I stopped for the night, having rode 43 miles. June 24th, I rode to Ashtabula and obtained two dozen, common sized duodecimo Bibles, which I packed in my saddle bags and returned to Harpersfield, and lodged at the house of Rev. Jonathan Leslie, having rode 30 miles. June 25th, I rode in company with Mr. Leslie, 40 miles to Euclid and lodged with the Rev. Thomas Barr.

Friday June 26th, 1812, I rode to Cleveland and attended the execution of the Indian, John O. Meek, hung for murder. The religious exercises were attended on the brow of the hill near the intersection of Superior and Water streets; the criminal seated in a cart, and the Rev. Nathan B. Derrow of Vienna, standing by him, delivered a discourse surrounded by an immense crowd, gathered from places near and remote, many of whom were in military array, ready to preserve order, or prevent a rescue, as it was feared that





hostile Indians might issue from the forests on the western bank of the river, arrest the proceedings and release their condemned brother. And he evidently hoped for such a rescue. No pen can describe the bitter enmity of his countenance, as he cast his wishful eyes across the river and intently scanned every object in that direction, within the reach of his vision, apparently regardless of the scenes with which he was surrounded. No deliverance came.

He was conveyed to the gallows erected near the spot on which the stone Church now stands.

In the Historical Collection of Ohio, I find the following record concerning this event:

"At the hour of execution he objected to going upon the scaffold; this difficulty was removed by the promise of a pint of whiskey, which he swallowed, and then took his departure for the land of spirits." My impression is, that if whiskey was given him, before he went upon the scaffold, it was also given to him afterwards, to induce him to let go of the rope which he had grasped above his head. Although his arms were pinioned behind his back, yet by some desperate effort, he had so managed as to work up his hands and seize the rope between his head and the beam to which the rope was fastened above. In this emergency various expedients were used to loosen his grasp, and among the rest whiskey was given; but unless I am wrong in my recollection, he did not let go of the rope till the drop fell and the rope straightened, so that he could hold on no longer. But the Sheriff, fearing that the desired result would not be accomplished, on account of the fall of the criminal being somewhat retarded by his grasp on the rope, seized the other end of the rope, and with his assistants, drew the struggling culprit up nearly to the beam over his head, and then let him down full force,

from a higher elevation than he possessed while standing on the scaffold. I think this was done more than once, and the last time the rope broke, the culprit fell to the ground, and was tumbled into a hole near by, prepared for the purpose, slightly covered, and left, it was understood, for the surgeons to exhume a few hours afterwards, and use for promotion of anatomical science. This was the first execution of a human being that I ever witnessed, and such were the revolting circumstances attending this, that I never had any inclination to see another.

JOHN SEWARD.

Tallmadge, June 23, 1862.

#### FIFTY YEARS AGO.—NO 2.

August 4, 1812, an ecclesiastical Council was convened at Aurora, Portage county, for the purpose of installing Mr. Seward as pastor of the church and congregation at that place. The Council consisted of Rev. Joseph Badger, of Ashtabula, Rev. Giles H. Cowles, of Austinburg, Rev. Jonathan Leslie, of Harpersfield, Dr. Hawley and Esq. Forbes, all of Ashtabula county, Rev. Thomas Barr, of Euclid, Cuyahoga county, Rev. Nathan B. Derrow, of Vienna, Trumbull county, Deacon Daniel Ladd, of Mantua, and Deacon Benj. Whedon, of Hudson Portage county. The Council being duly organized, the candidate was examined and approved, and arrangements were made for the installation the next day.

August 5. The exercises of installation were performed, as previously arranged, in a grove of native sugar maples, on land owned by Col. John C. Singletary, about eighty rods northwest of the present site of the Brick Meeting House, and now occupied by Esq. Hurb as an apple orchard. The sermon was preached by Mr. Badger, from the words "They that have turned the world upside down are come hither also." Acts





17:6. After public services were closed, the Council with some others took dinner at the log cabin occupied by Mr. Robert Bissell as a stopping place for travelers, it being on the direct road from Warren to Cleveland, and the great express route from Washington to the Northwestern army. The facility of traveling on that road may be faintly indicated by the following fact: Mrs. Sheldon, who lived near the eastern line of Aurora, on being asked by travelers for directions respecting the road to Warren, would say, "Go right out there and get into that big mud puddle and keep in it till you reach Warren."

Mr. Bissell, who occupied the cabin where the Council dined, was the father of the Rev. Samuel Bissell who was then an uncultivated lad, and gave no special promise that he would become a respectable minister of the gospel, and the successful educator of more youth than any other man in the State of Ohio. But he was blessed with pious parents, and by indomitable perseverance in the face of many embarrassments, he obtained an education which qualified him to be a successful minister and teacher.

Speaking a few days ago to Mrs. Peter Carlton of Mantua, about my installation, she said, "I was there, and went on horseback with Susan Conant, of Windham, and I remember the text too."

JOHN SEWARD.

Tallmadge, July 28, 1862.

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[From the Toledo Blade, 1862.]

#### INDIAN RELICS.

For a number of years past, it has been no uncommon occurrence during the progress of improvements in the vicinity of this city, to find relics of the aboriginal tribes which once inhabited this entire country. The Red Men located their villages on

the shores of the Lakes or banks of the rivers, and as they receded before the march of civilization, the remains of their towns, the orchards which they planted, and which contributed largely to their necessities, the graves of their ancestors—in fact all that seemed to connect them with the past, were left behind. Nearly every vestige of them, however, was speedily erased; the fruit trees were cut down to make room for the busy thoroughfares and costly residences of him who claimed to be "lord of the soil," but whose only right thereto consisted in his possessing the power to *take* it from the original owners. And as "Westward the Star of Empire" took its course, it seems as if everything, save one, had conspired to efface the records of those who roamed at will "through wood and o'er plain," happy in following the inclinations of their wild and roving minds.

One thing remained—to remind the white man that the poor Indian yet lingered around the scenes of his early days, as if to watch the progress of events in the land of his fathers—the grave wherein the man of the forest "sleeps his last sleep;" and when men have apparently forgotten that they are still, as it were, in the presence of the former owner of the soil, lo! the bones of the red man are discovered, and with them many evidences of his power and his pride.

Mr. S. S. Read, of this city, has handed us several Indian relics which were discovered by Mr. A. M. Patchin, on Presque Isle, near the mouth of the river, which give evidence of having been long deposited there, and also show that love and affection paid a tribute at the death of the red chief, which although done in a rude manner, is nevertheless appreciated by all. These relics consist of articles useful and ornamental, and from their value in earlier years, were evidently the property of a chief,—as





none but the officers ever received large silver ornaments as presents, and their limited finances would not permit all to purchase them.

The first article is a "scalping tomahawk" of French manufacture; the "bit" of the hatchet is about 5 inches long, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide at the sharp edge; on the edge towards the handle there is quite a curve in the bit, making a sharp point somewhat resembling a hook, at its termination. The head of the hatchet is hollow to the depth of about one inch, with a small hole extending down to the "eye." This was the Indian's pipe, and was made serviceable by the handle being hollow. The length of the tomahawk is nine inches.

There was also the "steel" used for striking fire from the flint; this is very much corroded, and there is but little of the metal left, yet its peculiar shape is retained, and this shows to what purpose it was used. The next thing we notice is a "stick" of "brooches." This is peculiar in its construction; there is a piece of wood nicely grooved, and in the groove is a piece of rope; around these is wound a strip of silk, and then some coarse woolen cloth, to which are attached the ornaments. The stick contains twenty-two brooches, two sides of the square "stick" being full.

The other articles are supposed to be "shields," used for protection of the face during a conflict with an enemy. There are four of these pieces nearly crescent-shaped, and varying in size from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch; made of silver, and are in a good state of preservation. On the largest of these "shields," in the centre, is a device, representing a sun with

six stars, three above and three below it, while outside of these are two lines, the outer one irregular, and having at each turn in the line, a star; there are seven stars connected with this line—the whole forming thirteen stars—probably to designate the Original Thirteen States of this Republic.

The next smallest shield has an engraving similar to the one mentioned above, without the stars.

The next in size has been broken in two, and only half of it was found. On this is a representation of a bear, slightly crouched behind, as if he suspected an enemy, and was disposed to watch the course of events.

On the smallest shield we are told was the figure of an eagle, but as it had been cut out, we cannot speak of the character or style of the cut. On this piece, just below the engraving, is stamped the letters "P. M." The engraving on these "shields" would be regarded as very creditable at the present day.

The "shields" are about six inches in length, and the largest about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width at the centre.

These relics were washed out of a grave on the bank at Presque Isle, together with the skull and a portion of the bones of the former owner; the relics were secured by Mr. Patchin, and the remains of the warrior were taken to the high land and again deposited in the earth.

These relics are of little intrinsic value; yet as a memento of the past, they are worthy of preservation, and we hope Mr. P. will present them to our School authorities, to be placed in the cabinet at the High School Building.\*

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\*The deposit was made as suggested.



[From the Union Press.]

## EARLY HISTORY OF WILLIAMS COUNTY.

In the winter of 1826, I opened a law office in Defiance Williams county; I think the first in the county. It was in an upper room, in the Inn of Benjamin Leavell, an upright man, in whose excellent family I boarded. He was one of the proprietors of the town. My office was also my bedroom, and on public days it was also the bed-room of many others. Land and lots were far more abundant than dwellings. There were but few families in town. I remember only those of Mr. Wasson, Benj. Leavell, Dr. John Evans the clerk of the Court, George Lantz the Recorder, and Forman Evans. All these have I believe, passed to the spirit land, unless Judge Forman Evans survives.

There were, when I removed to the Maumee country in 1824, in all the fourteen northwestern counties—now by sub-division nineteen counties; but few more white people than are now in the present restricted limits of Williams county. Within these limits, there was not then a solitary white man. The settlements were confined to the borders of the rivers, and did not extend far above Defiance. There were on the lower Maumee, quite a number of mongrel French and Indians; and in the fourteen counties, there were more savages than whites. These savages were mostly a degenerate, drunken remnant of Ottowas and Pottawotomies. There were however a few Wyandots and Miamis, who

were splendid specimens of the physical man. The sugar consumed in Williams and Wood counties, at that time, was mostly made by these savages, but it was a most filthy article, inasmuch as they would boil their game with it, and that too, I was told, often in an undressed condition. They brought this sugar in, in bark vessels, called "Mococks," holding thirty to fifty pounds each. They were so shaped, as to be carried like a knapsack. They used small brass kettles for evaporation. These Indians also brought in most of the honey that was used. It was always strained, but it was strained through their blankets, which were never washed, except after straining this honey. Whether these condiments so prepared, were more or less filthy than the sugar and molasses prepared by the southern slaves, I leave for others to determine. The Indians also supplied us in their season with cranberries and whortleberries, both of which were abundant and cheap. I do not know to this day where they grew. But the savages have gone more than twenty-five years and the fourteen counties, containing in 1824 twenty thousand whites, have multiplied to nearly four hundred thousand. Though I was thus early a resident of Williams county, I have never been within its present limits. Of its early settlers, I remember in addition to the names already mentioned, Montgomery Evans, Pierce



# THE JOURNAL OF THE

The Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine is a quarterly publication which contains original research papers, clinical reports, and reviews of current medical literature. It is one of the leading medical journals in the world, and is read by a wide range of medical professionals. The journal is published by the Royal Society of Medicine, which is a learned society of medical professionals. The journal is published in four volumes per year, and each volume contains a number of issues. The journal is published in both print and electronic formats. The print format is available in both hard copy and microfilm. The electronic format is available in both print and electronic formats. The journal is published in both print and electronic formats. The print format is available in both hard copy and microfilm. The electronic format is available in both print and electronic formats.

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Evans, Judge Perkins, the two elder Hiltons, Judge Shirley and his sons, Christian Shouf, Major Rice, Mr. Byers, and an old man named Myers, who was drowned in April 1827, in a little Bayou, in a state of intoxication. Judge Samuel Vance, and Charles Gunn, also resided within the judicial limits of Williams county, at Prairie Du Mask. So did the half-blood Mohican, who was afterwards hung at Perrysburg, for the murder of Isaac Richardson. His name was Porter.

It is probably too early to publish the reminiscences of the northwest, for their present interest, but it is not amiss to put them on record, before those on whose memory they depend, shall have passed away.

When I went to Defiance, there was still standing near the Auglaize, a large, spacious Block-house, erected during the war of 1812, but whether by the Americans or the British I have forgotten. It was in a decayed, dilapidated condition, with its roof half gone. There were kicking about the village sundry empty bombshells, and a few cannon ball, which have a history to record. When the British, who had a fort here in the war of 1812, evacuated the place, they did it in haste, and having no means to convey their heavy stores to Fort Miami, they threw some of their cannon, their bomb-shells, and cannon balls into the river. The cannon are, I suppose, there still; but a part of the balls and shells were discovered by the early settlers and fished out. These were thrown upon the bank at Defiance, where every one who wanted one took it, and the remainder were kicked about, as things of no value, but as relics of

the war, and as matters of idle curiosity and remark. One day a loading party amused themselves in picking the fuse of one of these shells, when one of them thought it would be a good speculation to apply a coal of fire to it. He did so, and the fierceness with which it commenced burning, suggested to them that they did not occupy an eminently safe place, from which to witness the final result. So they took a short recess, some over the bank, and others behind stumps. They put off pretty bad scared, and had barely reached their places of retreat, before the shell exploded, manifesting a very destructive power. One piece struck Mr. Leavell's house, some eight or ten rods distant, leaving an indentation that demanded the aid of the carpenter. Another struck a store nearer the place of explosion, with still more force. But no person was hurt. These were according to my recollection, six pound balls and shell. I have spun out this communication to a greater length than I intended, and yet I have not related an incident of Williams county experience, wherein I not only paid the whole state tax of that county in 1826, with wolf scalp certificates, but drew a heavy per centage besides, from the State treasury in payment of the balance due the wolf hunters of Williams county, for wolves killed that year, within the limits of that county. Should the sign come right, I may relate that, and some other events pertaining to the early settlement of Williams county, that have never yet appeared in any authentic history.

J. L. G.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 24, 1862.





[From the Cleveland Leader.]

## SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE LATE LEONARD CASE, ESQ.

Leonard Case, Esq., was born on the 29th day of July, 1784, in the County of Westmoreland, in the State of Pennsylvania.

In the year 1800 his parents moved into Trumbull county, in this State, and settled near Union; their family then consisting of five children, all of whom are still living, except the subject of this notice.

In the fall of the next year (1801) a violent attack of disease left him both a cripple for life and the subject of more or less suffering at all times, and most of the time of a most severe character.

When he found himself slowly recovering, his mind naturally dwelt upon his future prospects for obtaining a livelihood. To be dependent upon his friends for his daily bread he could not. Under these circumstances the natural energy, indomitable perseverance, and independence of mind which ever characterized him, manifested itself. His opportunities for education, as there was no common school in the almost wilderness country where he had so far lived, had been very limited, and consequently he had obtained the merest elements of education. He came deliberately to the conclusion that the only chance for him to support himself was by his pen. As soon, therefore, as he was able to set up in bed, he caused a board to be fastened up before him in such a manner that he could use it in learning to write and cipher. In this way, be-

fore he could leave his bed, he obtained a fair common school education for those times. As soon, also, as his strength permitted, in order to contribute to his own support and to occupy his mind, he commenced the manufacture of such articles as could be made in the house and disposed of in the neighborhood.

This same independence of character and desire to lead a life of usefulness, led him in the year 1806 to leave his father's house, not from necessity, but choice, and go into Warren, where the prospect of supporting himself by his pen promised a better chance of success.

Here without money or influential friends, he was compelled to struggle hard for a time with poverty, but his close attention to whatever business was entrusted to him, his accuracy, his sterling, sound common sense, all combined with what was soon found to be an unyielding integrity of character, brought him friends among those who were then the prominent and wealthy men of Warren, whose friendship and confidence he was grateful to feel he retained through life. John S. Edwards, a lawyer and Recorder of Trumbull county, which then embraced the whole of the Western Reserve, was one of these friends, whose memory he always cherished, who furnished him writing, advised him to study law, and furnished him books until he was admitted to the bar.





While living here, during the war of 1812, occurred one of those incidents strongly illustrative of the careful, correct, and conscientious discharge of duty which characterized him through life. He was collector of non-resident taxes in the Reserve, and as such had to give heavy bail. He was compelled to go to Chilli-cothe to make his settlement. Before leaving, he ascertained the amount of money which each township in the Reserve was entitled to, put it up in an envelope, wrote the name of the township upon it, deposited the whole with his friend Edwards, on his promise that if any misfortune occurred to him on his journey, that he would see that the several amounts were paid over as directed on the wrapper. Before his return, however, his friend Edwards went to our army in the Maumee country, where he died suddenly. Much to the gratification of Mr. Case, however, he found the money precisely where he left it.

In the year 1816, Mr. Case was appointed Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, when he immediately came to this city, which has been his home ever since. It is a singular fact connected with this Bank, that Mr. Case, a cripple and always suffering as he did, survived all the original directors and officers thereof.

With the performance of the duty of Cashier, Mr. Case combined the practice of law in this city and all the adjoining counties, and also in an extensive land agency. The bank, in common with most of the banks of the country was compelled in a short time to suspend business, but Mr. Case continued in the active practice of the law until perhaps the year 1834, and continued his land agency until a comparatively recent period, when his increasing infirmity and the care of his own extensive estate caused him to close up all his

agencies and decline all further business for others.

The business of land agency, and especially his agency for the sale of the Connecticut Western Reserve School lands, furnished him a fine opportunity for indulging in his natural taste for tracing out the history of land titles, and the individuals connected with them. Gifted naturally with an unusually retentive memory, he made himself master of the whole history of the titles derived from the Connecticut Land Company and of almost every individual member of the company. His information on this subject was so extensive and accurate that he was almost daily called on by some person for information about the early history of some title or some person connected with it, which he always freely, cheerfully, and with great apparent pleasure gave.

When Mr. Case first came to this then small village of Cleveland, he took a lively and active interest in all measures having for their object the improvement of the village, in opening up and improving the streets, in sustaining schools and building school-houses, in sustaining public preaching, and contributed liberally for all these objects, was the first to set the example of planting native shade trees upon the streets, which now so beautify our city, and in the construction of roads leading to the village. He continued always to take a deep interest in all improvements calculated to enhance the value of the real estate of the county. This was his leading object, as a member of the Legislature, in voting for the construction of the Ohio Canal, and, as a Director, in aiding in the building of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

Increasing infirmity and the cares of his own estate, and the growth of the city, bringing in so many new men, caused him gradually to with-





draw himself from active participation in public affairs of all kinds, so that he was very little known to those who have come here in the past few years.

His good sense, a judgment that seldom erred, his extensive knowledge of the village and county business, and the cheerfulness with which he always advised public officers, caused him to be for many years the confidential adviser of the village and county officers, and most of the township officers of the county.

One of his rules from which he did not deviate, was never to contract a debt beyond his ability to pay it in two years without depending upon a sale of property.

By early and judicious investment in real estate he became the wealthiest man in Northern Ohio. Real estate was always his choice investment, and he took great pleasure in improving it by making roads to and through it, in ditching and clearing it, and it was his boast that he had cleared more land than any other man in the county.

Mr. Case was a man of uncommon industry, very few men ever performing as much office labor as he did. He was a man of so high an order of integrity that no one ever questioned it. By those who were not intimately acquainted with him he was supposed to be morose, and

his manner, when his mind was occupied, gave color to the supposition, but nothing was farther from the truth. He was one of the most uniformly cheerful and kind men, both in his family and to others, to be found in any community, never suffering himself to become angry or excited or feverish, on any occasion, and when at leisure always relishing fun of any kind.

He had his own peculiar views about public characters, and gave or withheld them without much reference to the opinions of others, but to the poor about him was always charitable, giving without ostentation, which he always abhorred. In all his numerous contracts for the sale of real estate, both for himself and others, no poor man was ever oppressed. His religious views were also peculiar, inclining to those of the Disciples.

The characteristics of Mr. Case's mind were strong, native, massive common sense, an uncommonly retentive memory, excellent judgment, forming his conclusions very carefully, and therefore seldom making mistakes, all combined, making him a man of uncommon sagacity.

He leaves two brothers and three sisters, and one son, the sole inheritor of his fortune, to mourn his death. His wife and eldest son preceded him to the grave.

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[From the Chicago Tribune.]

## JOHN H. CLYBOURN, THE OLDEST INHABITANT—HIS FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY IN CHICAGO.

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On the 5th day of August, 1823, just forty years ago to-day, Archibald Clybourn, Esq., whom almost every person who has resided in Chicago

for any length of time, knows and respects, reached the then military post of Chicago, but at that time better known as Fort Dearborn. He





left his native town of Parisburg, Giles county, Virginia, (now West Virginia,) on horseback, on the 25th of May previous, and journeyed the whole distance as he started. On his way hither, he stopped several times at different points in Ohio, but the actual time consumed on the road was about twenty-seven days. At that time there was not a steamboat upon the Upper Ohio River, nor a stage line on a mile of the route he traversed; of course, railroads were unknown anywhere. It was an almost unbroken wilderness, and he was obliged, a large portion of the time, to camp out nights, very frequently with the Indians.

When Mr. Clybourn reached Chicago, there were about twenty white inhabitants and perhaps five thousand Indians on and around the present site of the city, and during his forty years' residence, he has seen every one of the latter recede before the onward march of civilization, and the population increased from that score of men, women, and children, to *full one hundred and fifty thousand souls*. Of the twenty white people which Mr. Clybourn found here, only four are known to be living, and not one of that number is now a resident of this city. Those he found here were Gen. J. Baptiste Beaubien, now residing at Naperville; David McKee, who was at that time blacksmith to the Indian Agent; Dr. Wolcott, now resides on a farm near Batavia, Kane county; John K. Clark, Indian trader, whose residence is at Deerfield, very near the boundary between Cook and Lake counties; and Alexander Robertson, interpreter to Dr. Wolcott, the Indian Agent, who lives on the Aux Plaines River, near where it is crossed by the Bloomington road. The Indians gave him a large tract of land at that point, which is now occupied by Robertson and his children. Robertson, as most of our old citizens know, was a character in his way. He was a "half

breed," that is, half Spanish and half Indian, and as we have said, was interpreter to Dr. Wolcott, the Indian Agent. During his residence here, in his official capacity, he indulged in the luxury of two wives, both squaws, and it is related of him and his wives, that they all, not only occupied the same cabin, but the same bed, in perfect harmony. Messrs. Clark and McKee, named above as survivors, had no families at that time. The late John Kinzie, father of Major John H. Kinzie, U. S. A., father-in-law of Major General Hunter, U. S. A., and Dr. Wolcott, Indian Agent, was also a resident of Chicago at that time.

During Mr. Clybourn's residence in Chicago, it has been the scene of two Indian wars—the Winnebagoes, in 1827, and the Sauk and Fox, or Black Hawk war, in 1832.

In 1827, Mr. Clybourn built a log house, on the North Branch, near the Rolling Mill, in fact, on the same lot of his present residence. He resided in his log house until 1836, when he abandoned it for the new and commodious one in which he now lives. Thus thirty-six of his forty years in Chicago have been passed on the same spot of ground, and most of the time in the same house. The old log house stood for several years after, free to any who felt disposed to occupy it, and it was never without a tenant on those terms, until it was finally torn down and made into firewood.

During the first four years of Mr. Claybourn's residence here, he traded with the Indians. In 1828, he took a Government contract to supply the garrison in the Northwest with beef. At that time few if any cattle could be had short of extreme Southern Illinois. In fact, Vandalia, Fayette county, was his best market. There were, of course, no facilities then for carrying cattle, and the most of his beef had to be driven three or four hundred miles.





At the termination of his contract with the Government, Mr. Claybourn went into the butchering business, which he has continued to follow with honor and profit until this time.

During his forty years' residence here, he has had born to him ten children, all alive and well, and, with a single exception, now residents of this city. One son, John H. Clybourn, is a gallant Captain in the 12th Illinois cavalry, now in Gen. Pleasanton's army corps, on the Rappahannock.

Everybody knows that Mr. Clybourn is a good neighbor, a charitable citizen, a true patriot, and an honest man. Although now sixty-

one years of age, he retains nearly the vigor of his early days; and he looks as if he might remain the "oldest inhabitant" for many years.

And now, this day, (August 5th,) being the fortieth anniversary of his first arrival in Chicago, and he being acknowledged the oldest citizen, wants to greet his friends, especially those of early days. He therefore cordially invites them, one and all, to call at his house, on Elston road, near Clybourn bridge and the Rolling Mill, this evening, at any hour after 7 o'clock, and we assure them they will receive a cordial welcome.

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## PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

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BY MRS. POLLY PEIRCE.

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I have often been requested to write some of the incidents of my pioneer life; but have been unwilling, because I cannot do justice to the subject. The following in my own blundering way is furnished at the request of the Committee.

I was born April 1st, 1798; My name was Polly Curtis. Nov 14th, 1815, I married to Alexander Peirce; and Dec. 18th, the same year, we started for Ohio; Jan. 31st, 1816 we reached Peru, and stopped at a house raised by E. Clary, H. Adams, and W. Smith. Mrs. Clary was getting supper. It consisted of stewed venison and turnips; Brother Adams was roasting a raccoon, Mrs. Clary said she would not eat a bit of it; I said I would, if it choked me, and thought it was not the worst eating in the

world. The next day we went to Mr. Warners in Greenfield, and there we staid until Feb. 14th, when we moved down into the woods, on the farm now owned by H. Pierce. Here I helped raise the first shanty on the road; Nelson raised the next, then E. Clary, and then D. Mack; Mack raised the first Mill, which he sold to Dr. Carpenter, and died some years since.

Mrs. Perley, wife of Col. Clary, had the first white child born in Vredenburg (Peru,) mine was the next. Mrs. Raymond had the first daughter. Mrs. Perley Clary died June 18th, 1830, of Consumption.

In those early times, we all had to live on hulled corn. The Col. said he was afraid his wife would starve to death. With two dollars, all the





money he had, he went to Marsh's tavern in Greenfield, where he bought 4 pounds lard and 8 of flour, of a man who had a barrel of lard and three of flour. Mrs. Clary made some nut cakes, and came to the house where I was three times, to give me one. I was so sick that she could not give it to me, and took it home every time. As soon as I got better, I went over there, when she gave it to me. It was the first bread of any kind I had tasted for a fortnight, and I thought it the best nut cake that I ever ate.

When Father started from Massachusetts, there were twelve of us in company, all of whom but three, are dead. I. S. Raymond came on with us, moved to Anglaize, and died there; J. Nelson also came with us. He settled on the lot North of us. There was a large white oak that the wind had blown down, on which they put a log, and then put on top poles with one end resting on the ground. These were then covered with leaves and dirt, and the cabin was finished. In this they lived until a house was built, many a time have I been there in the evening, and sat on Mr. Nelson's trunk; while the men sat on a beech log by the fire. E. Nelson, the father of J. Nelson, came on soon

after we did, and they kept bachelors hall three years; J. Nelson afterwards married Almira Sherman. They are all now dead. They were all good neighbors, always ready to divide the last cup of meal.

The first Methodist who preached in Peru, was Dennis Goddard. He preached in our house, in April 1820, I think. The first Doctor that settled in Peru, was M. C. Sanders I think in the fall of 1818. He went to work chopping and logging, with all his might. If any one was sick, he took his Pill Bags and started through the woods, over rivers, through swamps, rain or shine, he was with the sick; often traveling on foot with his ax on his shoulder, to mark the trees if he had to go again. I have seen him come into our house more than once, and ask for something to eat; saying that neither he, nor his horse had ate anything for twenty-four hours. He was in sight of home but could not go there, for some one was waiting for him; I have seen him lay down on a puncheon floor without anything over him, to catch a few moments sleep; then up and away. These hardships brought him to his grave. Like Abraham Lincoln, he was the poor man's friend.

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## SECRETARY'S REPORT AT ANNUAL MEETING.

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NORWALK, June 8, 1864.

The current business of the Society, having been quite fully reported at the Quarterly Meetings held during the year it will only be necessary to refer to the general work accomplished thus far, and what remains to be done.

### THE SOLDIERS RECORD.

At the annual Meeting held two years since, the Society made provision for making a record of all the Soldiers entering the service of the United States, from the Fire Lands during the present war. A book



was prepared for the purpose, but before entries had been made in it, other calls for volunteers so increased the number, that another book has become necessary; and it has been thought advisable to defer the whole matter, until the close of the war; which we all trust is not far distant.

#### THE PIONEER.

The publishing Committee entered upon the publication of the 5th volume, with much hesitation. The large amount of matter awaiting publication, rendered an increase of its size, absolutely necessary. On the other hand the increased cost of paper and printing, compelled an advance of the subscription price; which it was feared would embarrass the effort for its circulation. It is with pleasure stated that these fears have proved groundless. The subscriptions already pledged, will cover the contract with the publishers; and there is no doubt that additional sales will cover the incidental expenses, and leave a small margin of profit.

It is no disparagement to the former volumes, to say that this excels them all. A larger number of subscribers have been obtained for it, outside of the Fire Lands; than for any previous one, of whom the larger portion are from Connecticut. The portrait of the Hon. E. Whittlesey, which accompanies the book, is the gift of his son; Granville Whittlesey Esq., of New York, and is one of which his family and this Society, may well be proud. Every care has been taken and no expense spared to have the likeness perfect, and a fitting companion to the admirable address which bears it company. The heartiest thanks of this Society are due Mr. Whittlesey for this generous donation.

#### ANOTHER VOLUME.

Notwithstanding the enlarged size of the Pioneer, it has been impossi-

ble to find room for every article ready for publication; and the necessity of another volume is manifest. This should contain the Historical collections of the remaining townships; the names of each member of the Society, with former and present residence, and date of settlement on the Fire Lands. It should also contain a copious and detailed index of the six volumes published, and last (but not least in importance,) a chapter devoted to the correction of such errors in dates, names, or facts, as may have appeared in the pages of the Pioneer. The last suggestion should receive especial attention. It is not reasonable to expect that among so large a number of contributors, some corrections may not become necessary, and the Society will not have accomplished its mission until all the facts presented as constituting the full history of this Section, are carefully revised and finally given to the public and posterity as free from errors as possible.

#### THE MUSEUM.

The additions to this interesting branch of the Society's labors, continue to be numerous. A better case is necessary to protect and properly arrange the articles for exhibitions. It is hoped that the condition of the country will soon warrant an effort in that direction.

#### THE FINANCES.

In connection with the report of the Treasurer, it can be stated that the Society is free from debt, and that the surplus on hand was never larger. This fund is kept as a reserve to provide for any possible loss in publication of the Pioneer.

#### FIFTY YEARS.

On the first of August 1815, the first Board of Commissioners of Huron county, held their first meeting;





and from that time properly dates the independent civil history of the Fire Lands; under the name of Huron county. And on the first day of August 1865, a half a century, will have passed away. We are soon to cross the threshold of that new Era, when shall have passed away the Fathers and Mothers, whose memories bring in lively review the toils and sacrifices of the past. "Fifty Years!" How many times have the rapidly decreasing band who have met with this Society, on these present occasions, turned backward to the pages on which its history is written—a history of heroism and calm endurance amid the dangers of war, famine and flood, second only to that of those worthy men of old, who set-

tled 'Wild New England Shore' Fifty Years! When they shall have again rolled past, each one of these venerable Fathers and Mothers present with us to day, will have passed behind the veil. May it be the successful effort of this Society, to record the birth, growth and full development of those civil and social institutions planted by them, which have made this community so rich in all the elements of moral greatness, and material prosperity; and thus transmit to posterity a monument to the Pioneers, more worthy of admiration and enduring than the temples of Greece or the pyramids of Egypt.

D. H. PEASE, Secy.

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## BIOGRAPHY OF PETER BROWN

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BY JOHN H. NILES.

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Peter Brown, was born in Norwich Vt. Feb. 17th, 1781. In 1803 he married Miss Beulah Conant, and kept a tavern in Greensborough. His wife died in 1809, having four children, but one of whom is now living, a daughter the wife of Wm. Hurbert of Red Wing Minnesota. In 1812, Brown moved to Susquehanna county Penn., and in 1813 married Miss Hannah Griswold and in Oct. 1817, started for Ohio. They arrived at Truxville, now Ganges on the 2d, of Dec. He brought with him a stock of goods and carried on a lively trade with the settlers, and Indians; and became a partner with Daniel Ayers in the old Truxville grist-mill. In addition to the mill he built a distil-

lery, and carried on the distillery business till 1823. He then tried farming a year, but preferring other business he moved to Auburn township, two miles from Plymouth and built a mill and distillery, and carried on the business till his mill and distillery were burnt down in 1826. In 1827 he moved to Plymouth, and kept a tavern till 1833. He then bought 200 acres of wild land in Norwich, built a cabin and moved onto it and commenced clearing up a farm. He built a horse power grist-mill in 183- and did a good business in grinding wheat and corn for the settlers.

He lived in Norwich 28 years, and in 1861, with his son D. F. Brown, moved to Peru where he died on the



2d, day of Dec. 1862, just 45 years from the day he arrived at Truxville, in the 82d year of his age.

His wife and six of his children are living; most of whom are residents of the county.

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BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE  
OF WM. ROBINSON, OF  
FITCHVILLE.

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BY J. H. NILES.

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William Robinson was born at Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle

county, Delaware, in 1780. He married Miss Laticia Coleman, in 1806, and settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania. In 1810, he moved to Coshocton County, Ohio, where he lived till 1829, and then moved to Marion County, Ohio. In 1832, he moved to Norwich, and bought the farm on which Jonas Gilson began in 1817. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1834, and held the office till 1849. In 1855, he removed to Fitchville, where he died in 1864. His wife survived him but a few months.

He left a large family of children, most of whom are residents of this county.





## MEMBERS OF THE FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN AND WHERE BORN.	WHEN AND WHERE FIRST SETTLED ON FIRE LANDS.
Alling Pruden	Norwalk,	Ballston Spa, N.Y., No. 8, '08	Norwalk, Mar. 4, 1833.
Adams John F.	Lyne,	Vermont, 1777,	Lyme, 1818.
Allen William C.	Norwalk,	Ulyses, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1831,	Fairfield, May, 1834.
Adams Henry,	Peru,	Vermont, Oct. 1790,	Peru, June, 1815.
Atwater C. W.*	Huron,	Milford, Ct., Dec. 13, 1800,	Huron, 1828.
Adams, Philo *	Huron,	Vermont, Dec. 12, 1786,	Huron, 1818.
Andrews, Mrs. R. H.	Chicago, Ill.,		Milan.
Adams, Geo. Q.	Norwalk,	Adams, N. Y., April, 9, 1805,	New Haven, April, 1855.
Atherton, Samuel	Peru,	Mass. Nov. 17, 1810,	Greenfield, 1837.
Arnold, A. F.	Iowa City, Ia.,	Ballstown, N. Y., May 19, '26	Clarksfield, 1848.
Atwater, Jeremiah	Castalia,	New York, 1830,	Margaretta, 1834.
Atwater, Mary J.	Castalia,	Margaretta, 1830,	
Avery, Luther	Lyne,	Groton, Ct., April 30, 1819,	Lyme, June, 1839.
Anderson, Geo. J.	Sandusky,	Sandusky, O., 1827,	Sandusky, 1827.
Austin, Lyman	Norwich,	Windsor, Vt., Mar. 19, '15,	Norwich, May, 1, 1846.
Andrews, Ebenezer*	Chicago, Ill.,	Greens-Farm Ct. Apl. 30, '95	Milan, 1824.
Briggs, B. C.	Norwich,	Barnard, Vt., 1815,	Norwich, June, 27, 1836.
Benedict, Platt	Norwalk,	Danbury, Ct., Mar. 18, 1775,	Norwalk, Sept. 9, 1817.
Brewbaker Andrew	New Haven,		
Brainerd Asa Rev.	Pottsdam, N.Y.		Norwalk.
Baker, Timothy	Norwalk,	Northampton, Mass., 1787,	Norwalk, Sept. 27, 1819.
Bly, Rouse †	New Haven,	Herkimer, co. N. Y. July, '93	New Haven, 1817.
Baker, Theodore	Cleveland,	Goshen, Mass., 1801,	Norwalk, Sept. 27, 1819.
Benson, Benjamin †	Norwalk,	N. Y. City, May 16, 1788,	Clarksfield, Dec. 2, 1817.
Breckenridge, Jas.*	Ridgefield,	Charlotte, Vt. Dec. 15, 1791,	Ridgefield, 1818.
Baker Daniel A.	Norwalk,	Montville, Ct. Sept. 6, 1810,	Florence, Jan. 20, 1827.
Baker Margaret W.*	Cleveland,		
Brown, Sarah	Norwalk,	Norwalk, Aug. 12, 1829.	Norwalk, 1829.
Bemiss, Elijah	Lyme,	Massachusetts, 1797,	Lyme, 1823.
Bronson S. A.	Sandusky,	Waterbury, Conn. 1807,	Norwalk, 1826.
Barker Zenas W.	Sandusky,	Lebanon, N. Y., 1791,	Sandusky, 1835.
Brown J. M.	Sandusky,		
Burdue, Nathaniel	Townsend,	Hanover, Pa., Mar. 2, 1810,	Milan, Dec. 1810.
Barnum E. M.	Clarksfield,	Danbury, Ct., Oct. 29, 1794,	Clarksfield, July, 1819.
Beardsley, Clement	Vermillion,	Genoa, N. Y., June. 30, 1807,	Vermillion, 1811.
Breckenridge H. C.	Plymouth,	Vermont, April, 14, 1832,	New Haven, 1836.
Barney, George	Sandusky,	Fort Ann, N. Y., 1814,	Sandusky, 1840.
Branch, Walter †	Fairfield,	Mereditth, N. Y., Jan. 21, '92,	Fairfield Oct. 1828.
Bronson Lorenzo W.			Sandusky City, 1818.
Blackman, Joel	Florence,	Chenango co., Mar. 13, 1801,	Florence, 1815.
Brown, Orlando	Margaretta,	Connecticut, 1813,	Margaretta, 1816.
Bodwell L. M.	Clarkfield,	Ridgfield, Ct., Sept. 11, '03,	Clarkfield.
Barker D. G.	Ripley,	Temple, N. H., Mar. 17, '02,	Greenwich, March, 1, 1818.
Beals Charles W.	Hartland,	Floyd, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1816,	Hartland, Oct. 1841.
Briggs David W. *	Greenwich,	Massachusetts,	Greenwich, 1818.

# ALPHABETICALLY BY LAST NAME

NAME	RESIDENCE	DATE
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1880
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1881
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1882
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1883
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1884
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1885
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1886
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1887
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1888
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1889
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1890
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1891
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1892
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1893
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1894
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1895
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1896
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1897
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1898
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1899
ALBANY, N. Y.	ALBANY, N. Y.	1900

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN AND WHERE BORN.	WHEN AND WHERE FIRST SETTLED ON THE FIRE LANDS.
Briggs, Mrs. Alzina	Greenwich,	Cayuga, Co. N. Y.	Greenwich Sept. 11, 1818.
Bernard, Calvin	Lyme,	Massachusetts, 1805,	Lyme 1828.
Badger, J. F.*	Norwalk,		
Beers, N.	Greenfield,		
Baker, Geo. G.	Norwalk,	Montville, Ct., Dec. 19, 1798,	Florence July, 1, 1822,
Bascom, Lydia	Greenfield,	Trumbull, O., Dec. 5, 1808,	Greenfield 1811.
Brightman, A.	Bronson,	New York, 1818,	1823.
Boughton, Derwin	Norwich,	Eaton, Lorain Co., 1826,	Norwich, Oct. 1834.
Brown, Edwin H.	Norwalk,	Fairfield, Sept. 18, 1822,	
Bunce, C. J.	Wakeman,	Woodbury, Ct., May, 17, 1821,	Wakeman, Sept. 1826.
Bentley, Herrick P.	Wakeman,	Florence, O., June, 13, 1829,	
Beecher, Horace	Wakeman,	Bridgeport, Ct., Nov. 28, 1828,	Florence.
Barnum, Mrs. Betsey	Clarkfield,	Danbury, Ct., March, 1, 1798,	Clarkfield, July 1819.
Brown, D. F.	Peru,	Auburn, O., April 13, 1826,	
Burnham, Ellsworth	Berlin,	Hebron, Ct., 1800,	Berlin, 1820.
Burnham, Maria	Berlin,	Tolland, Ct., 1806,	Berlin, 1819.
Bascom, Dennison	Greenfield,	Manlius, N. Y., July 25, 1805,	Greenfield, 1825.
Beebe, George	Norwich,	W. Stockbridge, Feb. 8, 1807,	Norwich, 1837.
Beebe, Semantha*	Greenfield,	Cincinnati, N.Y., Dec. 10. '09	1851.
Brown, Leonard	Fitchville,		
Beckley, E. L.	Rochester,		
Brown, Eunice	Fairfield,	Kortright, N. Y., Jun. 22, 1788,	Fairfield Oct. 1839.
Burns, Rev. A.	Fairfield,		
Beebe, G. S.	Greenfield,	Solon, N. Y., May 2, 1802,	Greenfield, 1851.
Brown, Collins A.	Fitchville,	Conn. Aug. 10, 1785,	Fitchville, Jan. 18, 1837.
Barrett, Eliada	New London,	Webster, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1822,	New London, July 1835.
Benson, Leonard	Fitchville,	Marcellus, N. Y., April 2, 1800,	Fitchville June, 1832.
Babcock, Smith	Rochester,		
Brady, David J.	Greenwich,	Cayuga Co., N. Y. Aug. 5, 1816,	Greenwich, April 1824.
Barnes, Hiram	Fitchville,	Madison co., O. Feb. 1820,	Fitchville, 1825.
Bradshaw, Wm.	Castalia,	Pennsylvania, 1819,	Lyme, 1828.
Brooks, D. C.	Sherman,	Pompey, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1810,	Ridgfield, 1822.
Brundage, Z.	New London,	Danby, N. Y. 1819,	Fitchville, 1828.
Boalt, C. L.	Norwalk,	Norwalk, Ct. Nov. 25, 1803,	Norwalk July, 1817.
Buck, Dwight	Perkins,	Geauga co., 1806,	Perkins, 1828.
Buck, Daniel	Huron,	Pena, 1817,	Perkins, 1830.
Bard, Electa E.	Perkins,	Manchester, Conn., 1810,	Perkins, 1834.
Buck, A. P.	Perkins,		
Briggs, Alexander	Norwich,	Barnard Vt. Feb. 5, 1818,	Norwich June, 27, 1836.
Bennitt, J. H.	Norwich,	Steuben co. N.Y. Apl. 23, 1800,	Norwich Feb. 27, 1860.
Bowen, Pearse	Norwich,	Cayuga co. N.Y. Sept. 4, 1815,	Fairfield April, 1834.
Covill, Wm. R.	Perkins,		
Chase, Mrs. L. W.	Chicago, Ill.,		
Cooke, Mrs. G. A.	Sandusky,		
Converse, W. F.	Sandusky,	New Braintree, Mass. 1818,	Sandusky, 1840.
Converse, Hannah S.	Sandusky,	Danbury Conn. 1827,	Sandusky, 1852.
Carpenter, Catherine	Oxford,	Hadley, N. Y. 1807,	Margaretta, 1816.
Carpenter, Amelia	Oxford,	Bloomington, 1838,	Bloomington, 1838.
Converse, Charles	Sandusky,	New Braintree, Mass. 1814,	Sandusky, 1832.
Clark, Amos	Wakeman,	Waterbury Ct. Dec. 3, 1801,	Wakeman, Aug. 1823.
Crawford, Joseph*	Berlin,		
Curtiss, J. C.	Fitchville,	Paris N. Y. June 7, 1803,	Norwalk, April, 1825.
Chapin, Henry	Norwalk,	Hatfield Mass. Oct. 25, 1781,	Norwalk July, 1834.
Conger, Enoch Rev.	Lexington,	Bethlehem N. Y. Feb. 15, 1792,	New Haven, Oct. 22, 1824
Conger, Ester (west)	Lexington,	Granville N. Y. Sept. 4, 1796,	
Campbell, J. K.	Lyme,		
Coe, Julius S.	Norwalk,	New Haven, O., May 27, 1819,	
Cochran, Charles	Toledo,	New Boston, N. H., 1816,	Sandusky, 1835.
Cooke, Henry D.	Wash'n D. C.	Portland O., Nov. 23, 1825,	
Culp, Mrs. C.	New Haven,	Maryland Feb. 1790,	New Haven, 1819.



NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE
J. B. Lippincott	100 N. 3rd St.	Philadelphia	Pa.
J. B. Lippincott	100 N. 3rd St.	Philadelphia	Pa.
J. B. Lippincott	100 N. 3rd St.	Philadelphia	Pa.
J. B. Lippincott	100 N. 3rd St.	Philadelphia	Pa.
J. B. Lippincott	100 N. 3rd St.	Philadelphia	Pa.
J. B. Lippincott	100 N. 3rd St.	Philadelphia	Pa.
J. B. Lippincott	100 N. 3rd St.	Philadelphia	Pa.
J. B. Lippincott	100 N. 3rd St.	Philadelphia	Pa.
J. B. Lippincott	100 N. 3rd St.	Philadelphia	Pa.
J. B. Lippincott	100 N. 3rd St.	Philadelphia	Pa.
J. B. Lippincott	100 N. 3rd St.	Philadelphia	Pa.
J. B. Lippincott	100 N. 3rd St.	Philadelphia	Pa.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN AND WHERE BORN.	WHEN AND WHERE FIRST SETTLED ON THE FIRE LANDS.
Crane, William H.	Vermillion,	N. Haven, Co. Ct., May 13, '13.	Florence, June 9, 1817.
Choat, C. B.	Milan,		
Clapp, Dean.	Peru,	Barnard, Vt., Jan. 15, 1805.	Peru, Sept. 11, 1829.
Cherry, John	Fairfield,	Genoa, N. Y., March 20, 1798.	Fairfield, 1821.
Cherry, Louisa B.	Fairfield,	Penfield, N. Y., April 15, 1823.	Huron, 1836.
Chase, Mrs. L. U.	Perkins,		
Close, Rev. N. J.	Norwich,		
-Cherry, William*	Fairfield,	Elizabetht'n, N. J. Oct. 20, '93.	Fairfield, June, 1825.
Collins, Jas. D.	Lyme,	New York, 1815.	Lyme, 1840.
Cuddebach, Jas. J.	Vermillion,	Marcellus, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1806.	Vermillion, July 5, 1811.
Cook, Wyatt.	Peru,	Rutland, co. Vt., Feb. 3, 1794.	Peru, June 1st, 1818.
Carter, John	Florence,		
Cable, John	Wakeman,		
Cole, Hannah	Bronson,	N. Jersey, Dec. 20, 1804.	Bronson, Aug., 28, 1825.
Cherry, Berrilla	Fairfield,		
Cole, Jacob	Cuba, N. Y.	Carmel, Putnam, co. N. Y.	Fairfield.
Cole, Julia A.	Cuba, N. Y.		
Chapin, Samuel D.	New London,	Somers, Tolland co., Ct.	New London, June, 1852.
Coleman, Betsey	New London,	New London, 1830.	
Curtiss, Mrs. J.	Ruggles,		
Chamberlain, J. D.	Castalia,	New Jersey, 1823.	Castalia, 1834.
Cole, Minor	Norwalk,	Fairfield, N. Y., July 26, 1803.	Norwalk, March, 1816.
Clark, Philothe	Charlotte Mich	Ontario co. N. Y., 1800.	Greenwich, 1817.
Cole, Jeremiah†	Greenfield,	Galway, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1795	Greenfield, 1825.
-Cooke, Eleutherus*	Sandusky,	Granville, N. Y. Dec. 25, 1787.	Bloomington, 1817.
Carver, A. R.	Bellevue,	New York, 1802.	Near Bellevue, 1837.
Curtiss, J. C. jr.	Norwalk,	Norwalk, Dec. 31, 1827.	
Campbell, Jas. M.	Greenfield,	Genoa, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1812.	Greenfield, 1818.
Coit, Emily A.	Greenfield,	Chenango, New York.	Greenfield, 1831.
Coit, A. J.	Greenfield,	New London, Ct., 1821.	Greenfield, 1836.
Darling, J. M.	Sandusky,	New Haven, Ohio, 1822.	New Haven, Ohio, 1822.
Daniels, George O.	Milan,	Milan, Ohio, 1825.	
Dole, Orrin	Lyme,	Massachusetts, 1806.	Lyme, 1829.
Davis, Bartlett	Hartland,	Palmer, Mass., May 14, 1815.	Hartland, June, 1836.
Decker, Simon	Norwich,	Cayuga co. N. Y., Aug. 23 '28.	Norwich, Sept., 1844.
Danforth, Robert S.	Bronson,	Bronson, O., Oct. 22, 1828.	
Drake, Fred. D.	Oxford,	Spencer, N. Y.	Oxford, May 4, 1815.
Dewey, John F.	Norwalk,	G't Barrington, Apl. 27, 1817.	Norwalk, June, 1845.
Dewitt, James	Ridgefield,		
Dewitt, W. L.	Norwalk,	Niles, N. Y., June 3, 1827.	Plymouth, Oct., 1854.
Davis, Mrs. M. A.	Hartland,	Owasco, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1824.	Norwalk, 1833.
Eddy, Joseph	Perkins,	Chatam, Ct., 1815.	
Eddy, Caroline	Perkins,	Euclid, O., 1819.	Perkins, 1832.
Easton, Jas. D.	Peru,	Gorham, N. Y., 1816.	Ridgefield, June, 1818.
Easton, Mrs. Sarah	Peru,	Litchfield, N. Y., June, 3, '94	Ridgefield, June, 11, 1818.
Ells, Roswell	Fairfield,	Harper's Field, Dec, 26, 1813	Fairfield, June 10, 1840.
Eaton, A. F.	Fitchville,		
Eaton, Silva	Fitchville,		
Ells, A. G.	Fitchville,		
Ellsworth, R. B.	Peru,	N. Haven, Ct., Oct., 1803.	Fitchville, 1825.
Eaton, A. C.	Peru,		
Felt, Sophia	Norwalk,	De Ruyter, N.Y. March 4, 1805.	Ridgefield, Oct. 1815.
Fay, Appollos*	Norwalk,	Barnard, Vt., March 28, 1798.	Bronson, 1819.
Foot, Samuel	Hillsdale, Mich	Montgomery co, N. Y., 1798.	Fairfield, Feb., 1819.
Farr, Lizzie H.	Norwalk,	Bath, N. Y., June 18, 1823.	Norwalk, May 17, 1835.
Fulton, J. D.	Boston, Mass.		
Fowler, J. N.	Berlin,		Avery, April 6, 1810.
Fowler, Harvey	Margaretta,	Westfield, Mass., 1797.	Margaretta, 1818.
Fowler, Isaac	Berlin,	N. Guilford, Ct., 1805.	Vermillion, 1830.
Foyler, Josiah	Margaretta,	Westfield, Mass, 1800.	Margaretta, 1830.
Fish, Geo. A.	Norwich,	Augusta, N. Y., 1814.	Norwich, 1840.

Author	Title	Edition	Notes
Milton, John	Paradise Lost	1667	First edition
Milton, John	Paradise Regain'd	1671	First edition
Milton, John	Samson Agonistes	1674	First edition
Milton, John	The Works of John Milton	1752	First edition
Milton, John	The Works of John Milton	1752	First edition
Milton, John	The Works of John Milton	1752	First edition
Milton, John	The Works of John Milton	1752	First edition
Milton, John	The Works of John Milton	1752	First edition
Milton, John	The Works of John Milton	1752	First edition

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN AND WHERE BORN.	WHEN AND WHERE FIRST SETTLED ON FIRE LANDS.
Fish, Mrs. C. D.	Norwich,	Scipio, N. Y. 1818,	Norwich, 1840.
Fitch, O. H.	Sherman,	Salem, Conn., 1815,	Lyme, 1826.
French, Joseph	Wakeman,	Southbury, Ct. Ot. 18, 1808,	Wakeman, May 28, 1820.
Foote, Walter	Fitchville,	Sheffield, Mass. Dec. 29, 1799,	Fitchville, 1832.
Felt, Amos	Norwalk,	Cavendish, Vt. April 19, 1796,	Perkins, Feb. 1817.
Gage, Albert	Norwich,	Onondaga, co., N. Y. 1825,	Norwich, Jan. 1850.
Garner, W. N.	Hartland,	N. Lisbon, Ct., Dec. 26, 1809,	Hartland, July 8, 1836.
Garner, Elizabeth	Hartland,	Lock, N. Y. May 19, 1811,	Hartland, July 8, 1836.
Griffin, Henry	Fitchville,	Bedford co. N. Y. Jan. 29, 1789,	Fitchville, Oct. 18, 1833,
Green, Mared	Perkins,	Glastenburg, Conn. 1811,	Perkins, 1815.
Gurley, N. J.	Perkins,	Westmoreland co., Pa. 1817,	
Gale, A. H.	Sandusky,	Vermont, 1817,	Sandusky, 1848.
Gurley, Wm. D.	Perkins,	Norwich, Conn. 1811,	Bloomingsville, 1811.
Gardner, Richard	Peru,	Stephentown, N.Y. Je. 17, '95,	Ridgefield, Feb. 1817.
Gibbs, Elon G.	New Haven,	Northampton N.Y. May, 20, '19,	Milan, Jan. 27, 1835.
Green, James	Ridgefield,	Auburn, N. Y. Oct. 25, 1812,	Lyme, Oct. 10, 1818.
Graham, Geo. G.	Plymouth,	Pennsylvania, 1802,	New Haven, 1827.
Goodrich, George	Lyme,	Simsbury, Ct., June 22, 1799,	Lyme, 1826.
Gibbs, E. F.	Milan,		
Gale, Mrs. A. H.	Sandusky,	Greenfield, Huron co. O., 1830,	Greenfield. 1830.
Gilson, E. W.	Norwich,	Norwich, O., Jan. 16 1823,	
Gilson, Naum*	Norwich,	Springfield Vt., 1793,	Norwich, June 1817.
Gilson, A. B.	Norwich,	Norwich, O., April 23, 1828,	
Gilbert, Rodolphus	Greenfield,		
Gorton, Richard	Peru,		
Golding, John	Fitchville,	W Chester co. N.Y. Je. 18, 1800	Fitchville, 1834.
Greenfield, Abby	Greenfield,	Warren, R. I. March. 30, 1782,	Fairfield, 1822.
Gault, Samuel	Ruggles,	Cross Creek, Pa., Feb. 9, 1811,	Ruggles, July 1860.
Gilson, Sally	Norwich,	Massachusetts, 1792,	Norwich, 1819.
Gilson, Nabby	Norwich,	Massachusetts, 1790,	Norwich, March 1819.
Hill, E. P.	Berlin,	Tioga Co. Penn.,	Berlin, 1818.
Hardy, Walter B.	Florence,	Sempronius, N.Y. Dec. 2, '25,	Berlin, May 31, 1833
Hull, J. L.	Perkins,	Pennsylvania, 1822,	Huron, 1825.
Huyck, William	Bronson,	Tompkins, N.Y. Dec. 1, 1804,	Norwalk, July 5, 1817.
Hester, John S.	Norwich,	Columbiana Co. O., 1810,	Bronson, 1825.
Hollister, Ashley	Huron,		Berlin, Sept. 21, 1816.
Huntington, A.	Sandusky,	Tolland Ct., 1798,	Sandusky, 1852.
Harper, Rice	Sandusky,	Unionville, O., 1803,	Sandusky, 1838.
Hamilton, Daniel	Milan,		
Hough, John	Clarksfield,		
Hurlbut, Robert W.	Clarksfield,	Roxbury, Ct., March 22, 1783,	Clarksfield, April 9, 1835.
Hoeek, Hervey	Berlin,		
Hill, Noah*	Berlin,	Guilford, Ct., 1784,	Berlin, 1818,
Hill, G. S.	Berlin,	Berlin, Erie co. O., 1821.	
Hubbell, Rebecca S.	Ridgefield,	L Borough, Mass Dec. 26, '95,	Ridgefield, Nov. 2, 1854.
Halladay, Horace	Huron,	Marlboro, Vt., Oct. 12, 1797,	Greenfield, Nov. 18, 1815.
Hubbell, Charles†	Ridgefield,	Charlotte, Vt., May 28, 1787,	Ridgefield, July 23, 1817.
Hardy, Ephraim	Florence,	Bradford, Mass., Sept. 10, '86,	Berlin, May 31, 1833.
Howard, William	New Haven,		
Herrick, E. W.	Bronson,	Charlestown, N.Y. Jan. 21, '99	Bronson, Jan. 13, 1818.
Holloway, Ira	Peru,	Covert, N.Y. Sept. 15, 1812,	Peru, June 1, 1834.
Hubbell, Deodatus*	Ridgefield,	Lanesborough, Mass.,	Ridgefield, 1818.
Hoyt, A. B.	Norwalk,	Danbury, Ct., Nov. 4, 1802,	Clarksfield, Sept. 27, 1828
Hester, Martin M.	Bronson,	Orange, Ashland co., 1822,	Bronson, Nov. 1827.
Hoyt, Ichabod B.	Greenfield,	Owasco, N.Y. Mar. 31, 1827,	Fairfield, June 10, 1827.
Herrick, C. S.	Bronson,	Bronson, O., Feb. 6, 1826,	
Hall, L. S.	Wakeman,	Brimfield, O., Mar. 25, 1821,	Wakeman, April 1837
Hanford, J. E.	Wakeman,	Wilton, Ct., Dec. 2, 1805,	Wakeman, May 1831
Hoyt, John	Oxford,	Norwalk, Ct., July 8, 1782,	March 10, 1845.
Hoyt, W. B.	Four Corners,		



Author	Title	Date	Notes
[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]
[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]
[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]
[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]
[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]
[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]	[Illegible]

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN AND WHERE BORN.	WHEN AND WHERE FIRST SETTLED ON FIRE LANDS.
Hemingway, Charles	Wellington,	Florida, Mass. 1830	New London, 1836.
Howe, N. G.	Perkins,		
Hubbard, E. A.	Margaretta,	Hadley, Mass., 1797,	Margaretta, 1831.
Hartshorn, Wyatt	Danbury,		
House, Lindsey	Perkins,	Connecticut, March 23, 1810,	Perkins, 1815.
House, Julius	Perkins,	Connecticut, Sept. 30, 1786,	Perkins, 1815,
Hester, Martin	Bronson,	Green co., Pa. 1787,	Bronson, Nov. 1827.
Hunt, Hiel	Lyme,	Vermont,	Venice, Feb. 9, 1816.
Hawley, Uriah	Oberlin,	Derby Ct., July 30, 1787.	Florence, June 4, 1816.
Harva, Rachel	Castalia,		
Hopkins, Moses B.	Gd Haven Mic.	Clarksfield, O., Jan. 16, 1820,	Clarksfield, Jan. 16, 1820.
Hamilton, John	Ridgefield,	Granville, N.Y. June 30, 1804,	Lyme, April 1818.
Hopkins, Lamira C.	Gd Haven Mic.	Cambridge, Vt. 1823,	Milan, May 1836.
Hemmingway, T. B.	New London,	Florida, Mass. 1826,	New London, 1836.
Husted, E. E.	Norwalk,	Danbury, Ct., Dec. 13, 1805,	Clarksfield, Dec. 1817.
Hoskins, Charles	Peru,	Cntario co., N. Y. 1817,	Bronson, June 1819.
Jarrett, Henry	Perkins,		
Jenney, Obediah,	Norwalk,	N Bedford, Mass. Apl. 26, '94,	Clarksfield, Mar. 11, 1818.
Jackman, Sarah F.	Bloom'gton, Ill		
Jennings, R. J.	Toledo,		
Johnson, Luther	Peru,		
Jennings, Lorinda	Toledo,	Canada, 1812,	
Jennings, Seth	Milan,	Norwalk, Ct., March 30, 1795,	Norwalk, O., Sept. 8, 1817.
Jennings, Emeline	Milan,	N. Y. City, July 1, 1804,	Milan, June 30, 1819.
Jackson, Tower	Cleveland,	Vermont,	Milan, April 14, 1819.
Jackson, C. H.	Hartland,	Palmer, Mass., Dec. 12, 1816,	Hartland, Oct. 15, 1842.
Jackson, Charles	Norwalk,	Lafayette, N.Y. Mar. 18, 1822,	
Jones, Henry C.	Castalia,	Montgomery co., Md. 1788.	Margaretta, 1850.
Jones, Mrs. Pelina	Castalia,	Hatfield, Mass. 1890,	Margaretta, 1850.
Johnson, R. C.	Fitchville,	Moumouth N. J. Aug. 31, 1832,	Hartland, March 1849.
Jordan, Mrs. T. M.	Hartland,	Townsend, O., May 28, 1839,	
Jackson, Martha	Hartland,	Monson, Mass., Dec. 17, 1813,	Hartland, Oct. 1842.
Jones, Amos	Cleveland,	Otsego Co., N. Y. July 1805,	Norwalk, Sept. 1845.
James, Thomas	Perkins,		
Kellogg, Martin	Bronson,	Bethel, Vt., Sept. 21, 1786,	Bronson, June 17, 1816.
Kennan, John	Norwalk,	Waterbury, Vt., Mar. 7, 1803,	Norwalk, Oct. 13, 1838.
Kilburn, L.	New London,	Sterling, Mass. Oct. 4, 1825,	New London, May 1840.
Keeler, Eri	Norwalk,	New Canaan, Ct. June 5, 1799,	Norwalk, Sept. 7, 1817.
Kennedy, Rev. W. S.*	Sandusky,		
Keeler, Lewis	Norwalk,	New Canaan, Ct. June 1, 1794,	Norwalk, March 23, 1816.
Kellogg, A. F.	Greenfield,	Bronson, 1818,	
King, Joseph	Florence,	Florence, 1825,	
Kellogg, S. O.	Berlin,		
Kingsbury, Jesse	Peru,	New York, May 30, 1818,	1820.
Knight, J. S. R.	Ripley,		
Knight, Louisa B.	Ripley,		
Keeler, Ami	Norwalk,	New Canaan, Ct. May 7, 1797,	Norwalk, Sept. 7, 1817.
Kennan, Jairus	Norwalk,	Moir, N. Y. April 22, 1813,	Norwalk, Oct. 1829.
Knight, George A.	New Haven,	Boston, Mass. 1810,	New Haven, 1825.
Kellogg, Polly	Bronson,	Barnard Vt., July 12, 1787,	Bronson, June 17, 1816.
Lum, H. B.	Perkins,	Braintrim, Pa.,	Bloomville, 1841.
Lum, Mrs. L. A.	Perkins,	Skinner, Eddy Co. Pa.,	Perkins, 1864.
Lindsley, S. D.	Perkins,	Perkins, Sept. 6, 1838,	Perkins, 1838.
Lindsley, Mrs. M.	Perkins,	Glastenbury, Conn. 1803,	Perkins, 1815.
Lawrence, Miner	Norwalk,	South Salem, N.Y. Mar. 8, '03,	Norwalk, July 2, 1831.
Laylin, John	Norwalk,	W Moreland, N.Y. May 23, '91,	Milan, Oct. 1811.
Lindsey, W. D.	Perkins,	New Haven, Ct. Dec. 25, 1812	Sandusky, 1834.
Lewis, Samuel	Sandusky,	Norwalk, O., 1823,	Norwalk, 1823.
Lipsett, Michael	Sandusky,		
Luther, E. H.	Greenfield,		

\* Penn. see Louisiana  
Huron. Co. O.



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Lampman, D.	Sandusky.		
Lewis, Rev.C. F.	Wakeman.	Norwalk, Ohio, June 12, 1818	
Lawrence, Wilder	Norwich.	Westford, Vt., 1812.	Norwich, Feb. 10, 1817.
LaBarrie, John E.	Sherman,		
Lane, Ebenezer	Sandusky,	Northampton, Mass., 1793.	Norwalk, 1818.
Lee, Sully	Bath, Mich.	Colchester, Vt., Aug. 16, 1816	Wakeman, March 28, 1840
Lee, Edward	Ruggles,	Sempronius, N.Y. Aug.21,1813	Fairfield, Oct. 1823.
Lewis, S. B.	Norwalk,	New Rochelle, N. Y., 1790.	Norwalk, 1815.
Lytle, I. A.	Fremont,		
Lewis, Deborah S.			
Mesnard, Eri	Norwalk,	Norwalk, Ct., Oct. 16, 1798.	Fairfield, Sep. 24, 1836.
McCartney, Wm.	Margeretta,		
Mead, Marcus E	Greenwich,	New York City 1821.	Greenwich, 1850
Mears, John	Milan,		
Manvil, Chester	Wakeman,	Wallingford, Ct., Nov.13, 1810	Wakeman, May, 1838.
Miller, John G. Jr.*	Sandusky,		
McKelvey, Wm. †	Greenfield,	Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1790	Greenfield, 1810.
McMillen, Wm.	Milan,		
Mead, Joel E.	Norwalk,	South East N. Y., 1817.	Fitchville, 1817.
Moulton, H. S.	Fairfield,		
McMillen, Hiram	Milan,	Pompey, N. Y., 1808.	Milan, 1834.
McKelvey, Electa	Greenfield,	Brantford, U. C., May 4, 1818	Ridgefield, 1841.
Mitchell, Geo. Oren	Milan,		
McKelvey, Mary	Ripley,	Hancock Co., Ohio, 1841.	Peru.
McCline, Mary B.			
McDonald, Samuel B.	Oberlin,	Cheshire, Ct., June 4, 1809.	Huron, Nov. 13, 1837.
Munroe, N. C.	Peru,	Vermont, 1809.	Lyne, 1828.
Manley, Alpheus	Sandusky,	Plymouth, Ohio, 1835.	Sherman, 1836.
McKelvey, John	Detroit, Mich.		Plymouth, 1835.
Miner, Samuel	Norwich,	Lyne, March 13, 1821.	Sandusky, 1844.
Murray, Nelson	Bellevue,	Mentor, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1809.	
Merry, Ebenezer O.	Lyne,	Lisbon, Ct., Aug. 10, 1828.	Lyne, 1830.
Morey, George	Lyne,	Stonington, Ct., July 11, 1798.	Lyne, May, 1829.
Morey, Ephraim B.	Greenfield,	Fayette, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1813.	Bloomington, Nov., 1833
Mingus, J. E.	Greenfield,	Daryter, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1820.	1826.
Mingus, Lydia Y.	Alpena, Mich.	Deerfield, N. Y., 1838.	Sherman, 1839.
Manley Edmund	Wakeman,		
Marks, Edward	Bronson,	Genoa, N. Y. 1816.	
Mead, Paul B.	Fairfield,		
Miller, Mrs. E.	Norwich,		
Mills, Nathaniel	New London,	New London, Nov. 26, 1828.	
Merrifield, O. S.	New London,	New London, April, 1822.	
Miner, Asel	New London,	Ruggles, Feb. 28, 1836.	Ruggles.
Merrifield, S. L.	New London,	New York.	New London, 1817.
Merrifield, Huldah	Castalia,	Rochester, N. Y., 1829.	Venice, 1833.
Martin, Wm.	Bronson,	New York, 1818.	Norwalk, 1832.
Mead, Mary C.	Bronson,	Bronson, June 14, 1843.	
Mead, Charles H.	Galesb'g, Mich.	Norwalk, May 4, 1841.	
Mead, Mary L.	Peru,	New York, Jan. 1, 1799.	Greenfield, 1820.
Mitchell, Wm.	Plymouth,	Maryland, June 19, 1802.	New Haven, 1824.
Morfoot, Robert			
Miller, Harriet L.	Norwalk,	Hinsdale, N.H., March 26, 1822	Norwalk, 1825.
Miller, John	Norwich,	Tompkins Co., N. Y., 1811.	Norwich, 1833.
Niver, Mrs. P. D.	Norwalk,	Greenville, N. Y., June 6, 1820	Bronson, June, 1834.
Neroman, Charles E.	Norwich,	Halifax, Vt., 1309.	Greenfield, 1831.
Niles, John H.	Norwalk,	Colchester, Ct., Nov. 11, 1803	Norwalk, July 1, 1835.
Newton, Rev. Alfred	Bronson,	Vermont, Jan. 14, 1805.	Bronson, May, 1830.
Nye, A.	Greenfield,	Mulbury, Vt., Dec. 13, 1812.	Greenfield, Sept., 1817.
Newberry, Celia	Norwich,	Orange Co., N. Y., 1807.	Norwich, 1833.
Niver, C. B.			





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Nobles, L. H.	New London,	Oswego, N.Y. 1818.	New London, 1833.
Niles, D. H.*	Adams, O.,	Leyden, Mass. 1796,	Greenfield, 1831,
Nye, M. P.	Bronson,	Vermont, June 14, 1805,	Bronson, June 30, 1830.
Otis, F. R.	Berlin,	Berlin, O., Feb. 10, 1825,	
Osborn, M. W.	Florence,		
Osborn, Ebenezer	Fitchville,	Windham, N. Y. Dec. 13, 1801,	Fitchville.
Peck, Philemon R.	Clarksfield,	Monkston, N.Y. Nov. 12, 1809,	Clarksfield, 1818.
Philips, Zalmuna	Berlin,	Roxbury, Mass.,	Berlin, Oct. 16, 1817.
Parker, Seth C.	Greenfield,	Brutus, N.Y. July 7, 1802,	Peru, Feb. 28, 1820.
Preston, C. A.	Norwalk,	Nashua, N. H. Jan. 22, 1816,	Bronson, Dec. 1819.
Philips, Xenophon	Berlin,	Lima, New York.	Berlin, Oct. 16, 1817.
Parish, William	Oxford,	Dunbarton, N. H. Jun. 17, '87,	Ridgefield, May 24, 1819.
Prout, A. W.	Oxford,	Truxton, N.Y. March 31, 1811,	Bloomington, Dec. 13, '32
Parish, F. D.	Sandusky,	Naples, N.Y. 1796,	Sandusky, 1822.
Pollock, Wm. W. +	Ridgefield,		
Pease, David H.	Norwalk,	Somers, Ct., Nov. 9, 1826,	Norwalk, April 1853.
Palmer, Rundle	Defiance,	Greenwich, Ct., 1786,	Fitchville, 1818.
Prout, Mary E.	Oxford,	New Haven, 1818,	New Haven, 1818.
Parker, Jane	Greenfield,	Owasco, N.Y. Feb. 1, 1806,	Bronson, Sept. 1816.
Patterson, Geo. S.	Ridgefield,		
Philips, Eunice C.	Berlin,	Tolland, Ct.,	Berlin, 1833.
Palmer, Saml. C.	Greenfield,		
Parker, E. C.	Peru,	Brutus, N.Y. July 14, 1799,	Florence, Feb. 1817.
Perry, R. C.			
Parsons, E. C.	Greenfield,	Shurburn, N. Y. Jan. 12, 1816,	Norwich, Sept. 30, 1838.
Platt, Levi +	Greenfield,	Huntington, Ct., Dec. 2, 1795,	Greenfield, 1822.
Pierce, Mrs. Polly	Peru,	April 1, 1798,	Greenfield, Feb. 14, 1816.
Pierce, A. P.*	Wakeman,	Southbury, Ct., April 19, 1783,	Wakeman, June 1817.
Pierce, Amos	Wakeman,	Southbury, Ct., July 6, 1786,	Wakeman, Sept. 1841.
Parker, Geo. V. H.	Groton,		
Pulver, Martin	Clarksfield,	Copake, N.Y. Nov. 27, 1804,	Clarksfield, May 1839.
Post, A. G.	Norwalk,	Durham, N.Y. May 20, 1796,	Fitchville, Nov. 15, 1823.
Parish, B. F.			
Platt, Abigail	Greenfield,	Gorham, N.Y. Jan. 11, 1806,	Greenfield, 1825.
Rust, Reuben T.	Norwalk,		
Rose, Enos	Waukegan Ill.,	Poultney, Vt., March 31, 1793,	New Haven, Feb. 3, 1818.
Read, A. N. Dr.	Norwalk,	Tyringham, Mass. Sept. 16, '16,	Norwalk, June 1, 1851.
Rust, R. T.	Norwalk,		
Reynolds, Isaac T.	Huron,	Newburg, N.Y. 1805,	Berlin, July 9, 1817.
Ransom, C. H.	Margaretta,	Massachusetts, 1796,	Lyme, May 11, 1818.
Rash, Livey	Lyme,		
Raymond, James	Tontogany, O.,		
Reed, F. D.	Norwalk,	Greenfield, April 25, 1812,	
Rawson, J. M.	New London,	Wardsboro, Vt., July 17, 1812,	Fairfield, Feb. 1857.
Rogers, R. H.	Fairfield,		
Rockwell, D. S.	Milan,		
Ruggles, Eli H.	Milan,	Wilkesbarre, Penn.,	Enterprise, 1830.
Ruggles, Julia	Milan,	Mentor, O., March 4, 1806,	Milan, 1814.
Richards, John N.	Norwich,	Herkimer Co., N.Y. 1814,	Norwich, 1838.
Radeliff, W. K.	Oxford,		
Radeliff, C. C.	Oxford,		
Reed, Samuel H.	Fitchville,	Middletown, N.Y. Jun. 15, '02,	Fitchville, May 15, 1829.
Russell, George	Clarksfield,	Sandusky, Oct. 20, 1843,	
Rust, Reuben T.	Norwalk,	Danville, Vt., April 25, 1809,	Norwalk, March 31, 1853.
Reding, Loyal	Norwalk,	Monkton, Vt., May 21, 1810,	Norwalk, April 1836.
Rogers, Stephen	Castalia,		
Raymond, Alanson	Sherman,	Connecticut, Nov. 23, 1791,	Sandusky, 1834.
Ransom, Isaac	Perkins.	Tolland Co., Conn. 1814,	Berlin, 1820.
Sexton, Miron	Huron,	Somers, Ct., June 1, 1803,	Florence, Sept. 21, 1824.
Smith, Ezra*	Peru,	New Hampshire, Jan. 1802,	Fitchville, July 1824.



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Storrs, Elisha	Perkins,		
Smith, Benjamin P.	Oxford,	Waterford Ct., July 17, 1791,	Berlin, Aug. 9, 1821.
Smith, Benj. P. Jr.,	Bellevue,	Darien Ga., March 15, 1819,	Berlin, Aug. 9, 1821,
Sawyer, Frank	Norwalk,	Auburn O., July 13, 1821,	Norwalk, 1840.
Spencer, Hiram	Greenfield,		
Stewart, Gideon T.	Dubuque Ia.,	Johnstown, N.Y. Aug. 13, '24,	Norwalk, April 1842.
Sowers, John	Ridgefield,		
Sherman, Justin	Wakeman,	Newtown Ct., July 20, 1785,	Wakeman, Sept. 14, 1822.
Selover, Isaac M.	Fairfield,		
Sturtevant, B.	Ruggles,	Warren Ct., March 16, 1786,	Ruggles, Sept. 1823,
Stewart, A. G.	Buffalo, N.Y.	Dundaff Pa., Nov. 27, 1828,	N Haven, Sept. 20, 1840.
Sackett, Harvey	Ruggles,	Warren Ct., Dec. 24, 1791,	Ruggles, April 1825.
Schuyler, F. N.	Norwalk,	Minisink N. Y. Sept. 6, 1819,	Sherman, June 1831.
Smith, Fanny	Greenfield,	Hartland Ct., Dec. 3, 1785,	Greenfield, 1811.
Stillson, Orrin	Ruggles,	New Town Ct., Jan. 11, 1815,	Ruggles, Sept. 5, 1843.
Strong, Cyrus	Wakeman,	Woodbury Ct., Sept. 18, 1796,	Wakeman, May 21, 1827.
Stratton, Thomas	Hartland,	Norwalk, O., July 26, 1821,	
Sprague, J. S.*	Huron,	Upper Canada, 1796,	Huron, Dec. 1810.
Sexton, Platt	Clarksfield,	Manchester, Vt., Feb. 17, '98,	Clarksfield, 1816.
Sloan, John N.	Wash'n City,	Smithfield, N. Y. 1795,	New Haven, 1815.
Squire, Douglass	Ridgefield,		
Sherman, Lemuel	Norwalk,	Barre Vt., Sept. 29, 1811,	Townsend, Feb. 20, 1817.
Sherman, N. G.	Berlin,	Woodbury, Ct., Aug. 28, 1810,	Wakeman, Sept. 14, 1822.
Sherman, Mrs. E.	Berlin,	Montville, Ct., 1822,	Berlin, 1822.
Sutton, Levi R.	Peru,	Fayette Co., Pa. Sept. 7, 1794,	Lyme, May 10, 1816.
Smith, Mrs. A. G.	Cleveland,	State of N. Y., 1807,	Peru, 1822.
Stiles, Benjamin	Clarksfield,	Southbury Ct., Sept. 1, 1779,	Clarksfield, July 2, 1818.
Stevens, John	Milan,		
Strong, Zadock*	Lyme,		Lyme, Feb. 1815.
Simpson, Jacob*	Norwalk,		Milan, 1810.
Smith, Wm. B.	Sandusky,	Long Island, N. Y. 1796,	Huron, June 1810.
Stevens, Jacob	Milan,		Oxford, 1815.
Smith, F. F.*	Sandusky,		Huron, Aug. 1810.
Smith, P. G.*	Norwalk,		Berlin, Oct. 1817.
Smith, S. A.	Lyme,	New York, 1814,	Berlin, 1822.
Standart, Charles	Auburn N. Y.,	N Hartford, N.Y. May 30, 1802,	Huron, Sept. 1824.
Simmons, H. E.	Greenfield,	Beleboth, Mass. Dec. 14, 1799,	Greenfield, 1819.
Summers, Benjamin	Vermillion,	Middletown, N.Y. May 21, '01,	Vermillion, Nov. 17, 1817.
Simmons, Ann Ide	Greenfield,	Attleborough, Mass. 1800,	Greenfield, 1827.
Smith, James F.	Sandusky,		1831.
Sanders, E. L.	Peru,	Massachusetts, Sept. 15, 1799,	Peru, Nov. 1818.
Simmons, C. B.	Greenfield,	Tompkins, N.Y. Aug. 2, 1806,	Greenfield, July 12, 1817.
Smith, James	Lyme,	Connecticut, 1787,	Ridgefield, 1829.
Smith, Charles	Lyme,		
Stratton, Daniel	Berea,	Washington co. Pa. Je 14, 1794,	Norwalk, 1820.
Segur, A. R.	Clarksfield,	Danbury, Ct.,	Clarksfield, Dec. 1817,
Sherman, Edward	New Haven,		
Strong, L. E.	Plymouth,	Manlius, N.Y. June 19, 1802,	Groton, March 8, 1813.
Sherman, Elizabeth	Wakeman,	N. Durham Ct., Dec. 10, 1793,	Wakeman, Dec. 9, 1838.
Summerlin, Spencer	Hartland,	Bronson, May 27, 1823,	
Summerlin, Sarah P.	Hartland,	Peru, Jan. 1, 1830,	
Seymour, John	Lyme,	Berlin Ct., July 27, 1791,	Ridgefield, Oct. 1825.
Smith, D. W.	Berlin,		
Smith, G. W.	Ridgefield,	Semproneous, N. Y. 1819,	Berlin, 1838.
Segur, A. W.	Clarksfield,	Danbury Ct.,	Clarksfield, Dec. 1817.
Sutton, Jacob	Clyde,	Knox Co. O., April 4, 1816,	Lyme, May 10, 1816.
Silcox, Jonathan	Osseo Mich.,	Lock, N. Y. April 14, 1828,	Hartland, July 8, 1836.
Starr, Hiram P.	Birmingham,	Birmingham, Oct. 10, 1822,	
Sanderson, James M.	Berlin,	Woodstock Vt., 1817,	Norwalk, 1839.
Standart, Stephen W	Lyme,	Clarence, N. Y. Sept. 10, 1817,	Lyme, Dec. 8, 1841.



NAME OF DONOR	TITLE OF BOOK	AUTHOR	REMARKS
J. H. Smith	The History of the United States	John H. Smith	Received from J. H. Smith
J. H. Smith	The History of the United States	John H. Smith	Received from J. H. Smith
J. H. Smith	The History of the United States	John H. Smith	Received from J. H. Smith
J. H. Smith	The History of the United States	John H. Smith	Received from J. H. Smith
J. H. Smith	The History of the United States	John H. Smith	Received from J. H. Smith
J. H. Smith	The History of the United States	John H. Smith	Received from J. H. Smith
J. H. Smith	The History of the United States	John H. Smith	Received from J. H. Smith
J. H. Smith	The History of the United States	John H. Smith	Received from J. H. Smith
J. H. Smith	The History of the United States	John H. Smith	Received from J. H. Smith
J. H. Smith	The History of the United States	John H. Smith	Received from J. H. Smith

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN AND WHERE BORN.	WHEN AND WHERE FIRST SETTLED ON FIRE LANDS.
Smith, Eugene	Lyme,		
Searles, E. G.	Lyme,		
Stebbins, Jarvis	Lyme,	Greenfield, Mass., July 9, 1804	Lyme, Oct., 1828.
Seed, Esther W.	Greenfield,	Sherman, Dec. 5, 1831.	
Strong, Lyman	Cleveland,	Homer, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1802.	Lyme, Feb. 15, 1815.
Smith, Chester	Shelby,	Westmorel'd, N.Y., Aug. 1794	Norwalk, June 8, 1859.
Smith, Polly R.	Greenfield,	Solon, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1820.	
Smith, Robert	Lyme,	Pennsylvania, April 1, 1828.	Lyme, 1828.
Smith, Samuel D.	Lyme,		
Smith, James B.	Lyme,		
Smith, Lester	Peru,	Vernon, O., Nov. 21, 1810.	Greenfield, Nov. 1, 1811.
Shourd, Daniel	Greenfield,		
Smith, Hiram	Greenfield,	Greenfield, Nov. 21, 1816.	
Sturgess, Jane C.	Greenfield,	New York, May 10, 1804.	Greenfield, 1825.
Simmons, Fredus	Peru,	Ashland, May 25, 1825.	Peru, Mar. 21, 1829.
Smith, Isaac	Bronson,	New Milford, Ct., May 12, 1795	Ripley, April 1842.
Sherman, Peter	Wakeman,	Woodbury, Ct., 1794.	Wakeman, 1828.
Snyder, W. T.	Peru,	Milan, O., Feb. 3, 1835.	
Sanders, John	Peru,		
Stevens Seymour*	Fairfield,		
Smith, Sherman	Clarksfield,	Connecticut, 1796.	New London, 1816.
Simmons, Aura K.	Greenfield,	Ashland, O., 1821.	
Starr, D. Ann	Clarksfield,	Danbury, Ct., 1816.	Clarksfield, 1817.
Sweet, Byron	Castalia,		
Smith, S. H.	Castalia,	Knox Co., O., 1806.	Margaretta, 1822.
Smith, Rev. H.	Margaretta,		
Smith, Dwight	Castalia,	Michigan, 1842.	Margaretta, 1844.
Smith, ohn C.	Berlin,	Cayuga Co., N. Y., 1821.	Berlin, 1854.
Stewart, E.	Plymouth,	New London, Ct., July 28, 1795	New Haven, 1822.
Starr, Rory	Clarksfield,	Danbury, Ct., 1810.	Clarksfield, 1817.
Smith, Caroline	Fitchville,		
Strong, L. E.	Plymouth,	Manlius, N. Y., 1802.	Groton, March, 1813.
Silcox, Amos H.	Hartland,	Lansing, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1813.	Hartland, June 1, 1836.
Skellenger, A. D.	New London,	Genoa, N. Y., June 23, 1823.	Ruggles, May 17, 1851.
Sears, Frederick	Norwalk,	Venice, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1799.	Bronson, May, 1827.
Trimmer, James R.	Norwich,	Washington Co., Pa., Nov. 1808	Greenfield, 1835.
Trimmer, Mrs. L. E.	Norwich,	Leverett, Mass., 1815.	Greenfield, 1835.
Taylor, Elery	Perkins,	Glastenbury, Conn., 1808.	Perkins, 1815.
Taylor, Mary Ann	Perkins,	Glastenbury, Conn., 1811.	Perkins, 1834.
Taylor, Mrs. Julia	Perkins,		
Tillinghast, Wm.	Berlin,		
Tillinghast, George	Townsend,	Rhode Island, 1803.	Birmingham, 1833.
Taylor, Alfred	Perkins,		
Tilden, Daniel	Sandusky,	Lebanon, Mass., 1788.	Oxford, 1817.
Taylor, S. F.	Milan,		
Todd, Kneeland	Florence,		
Tuttle, Hudson	Berlin,	Berlin, Erie Co., O., 1836.	
Tuttle, Mrs. E. D. R.	Berlin,	Braceville, O., 1838.	Berlin.
Tenant, Sterling O	Berlin,	Colchester, Ct., 1807.	Berlin, 1818.
Tenant, Betsey	Berlin,	Long Island, N. Y.	Florence.
Tomilson, Lucius	Wakeman,	Huntington, Ct., April 18, 1793	Wakeman, 1828.
Todd, Isaac	Wakeman,	Newtown, Ct., Dec. 18, 1808.	Wakeman, March 1, 1827.
Taylor, Wm. P.	Ruggles,	Hardwicke, N.Y., Mar. 11, 1811	Ruggles, Dec. 9, 1858.
Townsend, L.	New London,	Shazar, N. Y., 1812.	Greenwich, 1851.
Thorp, James Rev.	Groton,	Solsbury, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1797.	Venice, 1816.
Thorp, John	Castalia,	Allegheny Co., N.Y., July, 1828	Erie Co., 1835.
Town, J. E	Bronson,		
Townsend, John	Fitchville,	New London, C., July 22, 1824	
Tenant, Daniel W.	Berlin,	Colchester, Ct., 1803.	Berlin, 1818.
Townsend, Hosea	New London,	Greenbush, N.Y., May 25, 1794	New London, Aug. 1815.



NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN AND WHERE BORN.	WHEN AND WHERE FIRST SETTLED ON FIRE LANDS.
Tillson, Alonzo	Peru,	Winfield, N. Y.	Peru, 1838.
Underhill, Isaac	Ridgefield,	Herkimer, N.Y. Jan. 13, 1805,	Ridgefield, Feb. 22, 1816.
Vanflet, Daniel			
Waldron, Emily	Hartland,	Marcellus, N. Y. 1808,	Berlin, Feb. 1814.
Woodruff, Geo. H.	Peru,	Connecticut, 1795,	Norwich, 1817.
Woodruff, Chancey	Peru,	Norwich O., 1820,	
Wilson, James*	Wakeman,	Woodbury Ct., Sept. 22, 1792,	Wakeman, June 6, 1822.
Wickham, Fredrick	Norwalk,	New York City, March 11, '12,	Norwalk, May 15, 1833.
Wood, Ezra	Clarksfield,	Danbury Ct., Aug. 14, 1791,	Clarksfield, Nov. 18, 1818.
Wells, Philo	Vermillion,	Huntington Ct., Sept. 10, 1786	Vermillion, 1817,
Webb, David	Clarksfield,		
Worcester, Saml. T.	Norwalk,	Hollis, N. H. Aug. 30, 1804,	Norwalk, May 1834.
Wright, J. A.	Sandusky	Colerain, Mass. 1803,	
Weeden, John*	Sandusky,	Newport, R. I. April 15, 1795,	Venice, 1818.
Weeks, Robert E.	Cleveland,		
Wheeler, John†	Greenfield,	Reheboth, Mass., Sept. 6, 1787	Greenfield, 1818.
Weeks, Ella	Sandusky,	Newark, O., 1838,	Sandusky, 1854.
Walker, Betsey	Perkins,	Middletown, July 3, 1806,	Vermillion, 1817.
Ward, Jonathan	Florence,	Sangerfield, N. Y. 1801,	Norwalk, 1824.
Wooden, J.			
Walker, Samuel	Perkins,	Litchfield, N. Y. 1793,	Sandusky, 1818.
Wildman, A. H.			
West, W. G.*	Fairfield,		
White, S. M.	Sandusky,	Stonington, Ct., 1808,	Sandusky, 1833.
Walker, Rev. Jas. B.	Benzonia Mich		
Wheeler, Calvin	Greenfield,		
Wheeler, John H.	Greenfield,	Richmond, N.Y. March 30, '12,	Greenfield, March 1817.
Wilson, Esther			
Waldron, E. J.	Hartland,	Bristol, N.Y. March 24, 1804,	Hartland, June 2, 1821.
Waggoner, Clark	Toledo,	Milan, Sept. 6, 1820,	
Wilson, Isaac M.	Norwalk,	Stoystown, Pa. Mar. 10, 1799,	Norwalk, April 9, 1825.
White, John	Vermillion,		
Washburn, Amason	Vermillion,	Newtown Ct., May 21, 1789,	Vermillion, July 16, 1819.
Wright, Benjamin	Berlin,		
Welch, Caleb	Wakeman,		
Wood, Nancy	Clarksfield,	Carmel, N. Y. Sept. 17, 1797,	Clarksfield, Nov. 18, 1818.
Wheeler, Huldah	Greenfield,	Danbury Ct., July 18, 1791,	1831.
Walker, Geo. R.	Norwalk,	Sandusky City, Sept. 14, '28,	
Wheeler, Asa	Wakeman,		
Wedge, H. D.	Ind' C'k Mich,	Lehman, Pa., 1823,	Lyne, Dec. 1832.
Whitman, J. J.	Fairfield,		
Wright, Frank	Fairfield,		
Whitten, Alvin	Ridgefield,	Sempronious, NY. Sept. 12, '07	Fairfield, 1827.
Whitford, William			
Wheaton, S. W.	New London,	Broom Co., N.Y. 1807,	Greenwich, 1839.
Washburn, Geo.	New London,	Fitchville, 1827,	
Wood, David	Fitchville,	Cayuga Co., N. Y. 1799,	Fitchville, 1834.
Washburn, Wallace	Fairfield,		
Welford, Hannah	Wakeman,		
Woolson, J. K.	Margaretta,		
White, Ebenezer	Groton,	Hatfield, Mass., Aug. 5, 1822,	Groton, Oct. 1834.
Wadsworth, L.	Margaretta,		
Wilson, H. L.	Ridgefield,		
White, Thomas	Greenwich,	Orange co., NY. March 6, 1787	Greenwich, March 14, '20.
Waggoner, Lucretia	Milan,	Massachusetts, April 1, 1787,	Milan, July 6, 1815,
Young, J. L.	New Haven,		

\*Died. †Soldiers in the war of 1812. ‡Licensed, Feb. 1819, Ordained Feb. 1822. ††Taught School in Eldridge, 1818.

**NOTE.**—The statistics given above have, been compiled with much care and are mainly derived directly from the members named. Should errors appear, those interested are desired to give notice *in writing* to the Secretary, that the correction may appear in the revised list to be published hereafter. Those of whom no statistics are given, have failed to respond to the inquiries made, or their replies have been received too late for insertion. D. H. P.



NAME OF THE OFFICER	RANK AND GRADE	REGIMENT	COMPANY
JAMES H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	A
WILLIAM H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	B
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	C
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	D
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	E
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	F
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	G
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	H
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	I
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	J
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	K
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	L
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	M
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	N
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	O
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	P
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	Q
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	R
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	S
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	T
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	U
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	V
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	W
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	X
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	Y
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	Z
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	AA
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	AB
JOHN H. HARRIS	Major	1st Cavalry	AC

## MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

## A PIONEER "WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING."

We have perfectly reliable authority for the following item of history:

At an early period in the settlement of Vermillion township, then in Huron county, (now in Erie,) there came along a man calling his name Jeffords, and professing to be a minister of the Gospel. All externals appearing for the time satisfactory, he was employed as a preacher, and for his accommodation boarding was procured for him with a pious widow lady residing near the place of meetings. For a time all matters progressed according to usage in like cases.

After a while, however, the infant settlement was astounded and thrown into commotion by the news that the minister had absconded the night before, and that the widow's horse was also missing. Complaint in due form was lodged with Philo Wells, Esq., then justice of the peace, a warrant was issued, and the constable, with a posse, started in pursuit of the clerical fugitive. The minister was soon captured and brought back for trial.

Justice Wells, regarding the case of extra character, sent for Esquire Bacon a justice of an adjoining township to advise with him on the examination. The evidence was clear, and the prisoner was "bound over to court" for final trial, and was duly committed to the custody of the constable.

There being then no jail in the county, the officer was in a quandary what to do with his prisoner. As the day was now far spent, it was decided to await the next day before taking him to the county seat. In the meantime, some of the wise and economical ones had a conference on the subject, and concluded that the further prosecution of the scamp would be more expense and trouble than the thing was worth. A man by the name of Bartow, asked of the constable the privilege of a private interview with the prisoner. Bartow told the prisoner that he was no friend to the Justice or the constable; advised him to make his escape, and offered to assist him, assuring him at the same time that he would otherwise be sent to the Penitentiary. The culprit was quick to accept the proffered help to get away.

The next morning, sure enough, the constable found himself relieved of all his perplexity.

On the same day, Esquire Bacon, who assisted in the examination, had occasion to go to Cleveland, and stopped for the night with a friend in Dover. He was informed that a stranger had given out notice that there would be preaching that evening at the school house, and he was invited to go to meeting with the family. He did so. As the preacher arose to open the exercises, Bacon at once recognized him as the man who was the day before committed by Esquire Wells for larceny. But

# THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The New York Public Library is a great institution, and it is one of the most important in the world. It is a place where people can find books, and it is a place where people can learn. It is a place where people can find the answers to their questions, and it is a place where people can find the answers to their problems. It is a place where people can find the answers to their needs, and it is a place where people can find the answers to their desires. It is a place where people can find the answers to their questions, and it is a place where people can find the answers to their problems. It is a place where people can find the answers to their needs, and it is a place where people can find the answers to their desires.

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he kept silence. The speaker announced his text as follows: "*To visit the widow and fatherless and keep thyself unspotted from the world.*"

At the conclusion of the discourse the preacher announced that as the evening was not exhausted if any one had any remarks to make there was now opportunity. On this invitation, Esquire Bacon arose at once and said he had a few remarks to make. "I was yesterday," said he, "called upon by Esquire Wells, of Vermillion, to set in council with him in the examination of a person charged with larceny in stealing a horse from a widow. The evidence proved beyond doubt that the prisoner had certainly exemplified the text in *part*. He had visited the widow," but then he had in addition *stolen her horse and absconded!*" And raising his hand and pointing to the minister said, "*That is the man!*" The preacher was soon missing, and has not been heard of since.

### TOLEDO CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The following is a memorandum of the contents of an iron box placed in the corner stone, (North East corner of the tower,) of the Congregational Church of Toledo, June 9th, 1862:

1. A brief history of the Church.
2. Manual of the Church, date 1859.
3. Articles of faith and form of Covenant.
4. Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States for the year, 1861.
5. Copies of Sunday School papers now used in Congregational S. S.—Child's paper; Child at Home; Child's World.
6. Annual statement of the trade and commerce of Toledo for the year 1861.

7. The report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools for the year 1861.

8. A copy of the Express, (German.)

9. A copy of the Toledo Daily Commercial.

10. A copy of the Toledo Daily Blade.

11. A copy the New York Evangelist.

12. A copy of Harper's Weekly.

13. Proclamation of the President, and other papers upon the war.

14. Photograph of the Infant Class of the Sunday School, December 25, 1861.

15. Set of United States postage stamps, and stamped envelopes now in use, (contributed by the Toledo, P. O.)

16. Sample of United States stamped note paper from the Toledo Post Office.

17. Set of United States silver coins for 1862, embracing the dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, half dime, three cents, and one cent.

18. A drawing representing the original church as it appeared before its enlargement.

19. A Lithograph of the first naval contest between iron-clad ships.

20. A copy of the *Miami of the Lake*, the first paper published in the Maumee Valley.

Together with the contents of the box taken from the foundation of the old Church.

### FRANKLIN'S ADVERTISEMENT OF A LIGHTNING ROD.

Mr. Jefferson Gauntt, of Haledon, New Jersey, is the owner of an original copy of Dr. Franklin's "Poor Richard Almanac," which was bought of Dr. Franklin himself, by Mr. Gauntt's grandfather, at Franklin's printing office in Philadelphia, on the 1st day of January, 1753. It is, consequently, one hundred and nine





years old. It has been preserved in the family up to the present time.

The following advertisement appears in the back part of the book (the pages are not numbered) of the then recent invention of lightning rods:

#### HOW TO SECURE HOUSES, ETC, FROM LIGHTNING.

It has pleased God in his Goodness to Mankind, at length to discover to them the Means of securing their Habitations and other Buildings from Mischief by Thunder and Lightning. The method is this: Provide a small Iron Rod (it may be made of the Rod Iron used by the Nailers,) but of such a length, that one end being three or four Feet in the moist Ground, the other may be six or eight Feet above the highest part of the Building. To the upper End of the Rod fasten about a foot of Brass Wire, the size of a common Knitting-needle, Sharpened to a fine Point: the Rod may be secured to the House by a few small Staples. If the House or Barn be long, there may be a Rod and Point at each End, and a middling Wire along the Ridge from one to the other. A House thus furnished will not be damaged by Lightning, it being attracted by the Points, and passing thro' the Metal into the Ground without hurting any Thing. Vessels also having a sharp pointed Rod fix'd on the top of their Masts, with a Wire from the Foot of the Rod reaching down, round one of the shrouds, to the Water, will not be hurt by lightning.

[From the Tract Journal, July 1862.]

#### POSSIBLE ORIGIN OF THE STARS AND STRIPES.

At the public breakfast of Americans in London, on the last anniversary of Washington's birthday, Bishop Mellvaine, who presided, intro-

duced Rev. J. Simkinson, the rector of the parish in Northamptonshire where the ancestors of Washington lived. In the course of his speech, which contained many interesting historical allusions to the family, which he had traced out, he stated that the last English ancestor of Washington who died on English soil lies buried in his church, and said, "When I look down, as I do in passing through the church, on the stars and stripes of the arms of Washington, nothing will ever persuade me or my parishioners that we do not possess the proof that your glorious and world-renowned country took the suggestion for its flag from those arms. When I see the three stars on the top of that shield, which is striped gules and argent, or in plain English, red and white; when I see the five-pointed stars, not six-pointed, which is peculiar, nothing will ever persuade me that we do not possess the original of the great and glorious American banner." In closing his speech, he said, "Follow the course of Washington. You can not have a nobler man to follow. May I say, in allusion to his arms, that I trust you will always bear in mind his three stars—the star of truth, the star of patriotism, and the star of trust in God."

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

#### LAKE STEAMBOATS.

ON THE LAKES, August, 1862.

OLD ROUND TABLE:—A right pleasant trip round the Lakes on the fine steamers *Fountain City*, Captain Pease, and the *Mohawk*, Captain Pheatt, has brought to mind some reminiscences that may not be entirely uninteresting, of the early

#### UPPER LAKE STEAMBOATS AND CAPTAINS.

The introduction of side-wheel steamboats on the Lake route from Buffalo to Chicago, pretty much





broke down the old stage lines between those points during the season of navigation. The boats cost from \$75,000 to \$150,000, and usually made the round trip in about two weeks, occasionally protracted by unfavorable weather to three or four. The cabin fare from Buffalo to Chicago at first was \$25, but increase of steamers and competition reduced it to \$12 or \$14. The carrying capacity of the boats was only about 200 tons, and yet their running expenses were some \$400 per day. They generally consumed over three cords of wood per hour, and in some cases considerable more with quantities of pitch thrown in.

Trials of speed were neither uncommon nor unfashionable between rival boats, and, however dangerous, excited passengers occasionally urged on the racing. Some of the rare old admirals did not hesitate to quiet the nerves of the timid by assurances that explosions were impossible, as the water never boiled on their boats. Sad accidents did, however, sometimes occur, but our recollection is that the "Cards" of passengers, published gratuitously in the papers, seldom failed to acquit the "careful, courteous and gentlemanly officers of all blame."

The fleets of "floating palaces" referred to, have had their day between Buffalo and Chicago. Railroad trains ran off stage coaches on land, and, combined with modern and fast Propellers, the Upper Lake side-wheelers. So complete has been the revolution that now no steamers of the once popular old style pass the Straits of Mackinaw from below. Perhaps many readers who in years gone by enjoyed their good cheer and still treasure pleasant memories of their whole-souled commanders, may be interested in the subjoined notes touching the end or present employment of a number of the Upper Lakers. To the retentive memory of Captain Pheatt, of the

Mohawk, who has successfully followed the Lakes for twenty seven years, we are much indebted in preparing them:

#### WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE BOATS.

The steamers Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and Missouri, are worn out and laid on the shelf at Erie; the Niagara was burned off Port Washington, Lake Michigan; the Illinois is laid by at Detroit; Nile, burned at Milwaukee; Louisiana, lost at Port Burwell, C. W., Lake Erie; Great Western, the first of the upper cabin boats, worn out; New Orleans, lost on Thunder Bay Islands; Wisconsin, lost near West Sister Island, Lake Erie; Saratoga, burned on Niagara River; Baltic, converted into a side-wheel propeller; Buckeye State, worn out and sunk at Newport, St. Clair river; Cleveland, worn out and also at Newport; Sultana, converted into a barge, carries lumber from Detroit to Buffalo, and is towed through Lake by tug; Empire, now being fitted up for same service; A. D. Patchin, lost on Skillingalee, Straits of Mackinac; Indiana, burned during winter at Conneaut, Ohio; St. Louis, lost on Gull Island, Lake Erie; Superior, lost on Lake Superior; Commodore Perry, on shelf at Perrysburg; Empire State, used as dry dock at Buffalo; Keystone State, lost on Saginaw Bay; Constitution, worn out; Bunker Hill, worn out; Buffalo, converted into bark and lost on Lake Huron; Fulton, lost on Sturgeon Point, Lake Erie; Clinton, worn out; Julia Palmer, lost on Lake Superior; United States, worn out; and Sandusky, burned at Buffalo in winter.

[From the Cleveland Herald, June 16, 1862.]

#### THE FIRST AMERICAN PRINTED BOOK.

Our friend, Mr. H. A. Smith, whose collection of rare and curious Ameri-



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a record of some kind. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and dates on the right.

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t^2}}{1+t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

can early printed books is probably unequalled in the city, has brought us for inspection a fac-simile reprint of the "Bay Psalm Book," which was the earliest New England version of the Psalms, and the first book printed in America. Only fifty copies of the reprint have been made, the edition being strictly limited to that number of subscribers, and of these only two copies come west of Albany, New York—one for the Ohio State Library, and the copy belonging to Mr. Smith, consequently the work still is almost as good as manuscript.

The metrical version of the Psalms contained in this volume was made by some of the "pilgrim forefathers" of New England, and in 1640 was prepared for the press by the Rev. Richard Mather, Rev. Thomas Weld and Rev. John Eliot, and were printed at Cambridge by Mr. Stephen Daye. The present reprint is a fac-simile of that edition, even to the preservation of the smallest of the typographical errors and mispunctuations. These errors are numerous and frequently laughable. To the preface the running title is, on the left hand page, "The," with a full stop after it; and on the other page "Preface," for the remainder of the book the compositor has used the word "Psalm" on the even pages, and "Psalm" on the odd pages throughout. Monosyllables are divided at the ends of lines with hyphens, and frequently polysyllables without them. Punctuation marks are apparently scattered at broadcast, rather than by rule and method.

Such was the typography of the first book printed in America. The press work was more creditable to the colony, according to the testimony of the editors of the reprint. Of the literary merits of the work we cannot speak very highly, viewing it from the stand point of the present day, but the Psalm Book was in great repute in the early days of this country, and it was frequent-

ly reprinted, though greatly amended with each new edition. A preface sets forth the propriety and lawfulness a book of set psalms, bringing numerous texts of scripture to confute those who maintained that songs of praise, like prayer, should be spontaneous. As a sample of the "metre" which the psalms were "done into," we give the following portion of Psalm 36:

The trespasses of the wicked one  
saith in assured—wise:  
within my heart, the feare of God  
is not before his eyes  
2 For in his eyes he sooths himselfe:  
his sin he found meane while  
3 He saith: The words of his mouth are  
iniquity & guile:  
He to be wise, to doe good leaves  
4 He mischief plotts on's bed,  
he sets himselfe in way not good:  
he hath not ill hated.

### PRIMITIVE PREFERENCE.

The following which appeared in the drawer of *Harper* for July, is not without a local interest, and illustrates one of the peculiarities of the early inhabitants of the West, who considered it *necessary* that preachers should wear their hair trimmed close to the head, or, what was better, have no hair "where the hair ought to grow."

"The Rev. Mr. B—, of the Presbyterian Church, is, unfortunately, very bald, and has been since quite a young man. Early in his ministry he was traveling in Indiana, and was passing from Indianapolis to Logansport, over the old 'Michigan road,' was weather-bound several days at the little village of Michigan Town. The inhabitants finding out that he was a minister, begged for a sermon, to which of course he assented. The largest room that could be secured was the bar-room. There he preached to a 'crowded house,' using the bar for his pulpit. Owing perhaps to the novelty of the circumstances, the sermon was a success; the audience were delighted, and some of them disposed to be complimentary.





Among them, an old woman, an emigrant from Virginia; but whether one of the F. F. V.'s or not I can not say. Coming up to him, her good old withered face beaming with delight, she exclaimed, 'Oh, Mr. B——, I was so delighted with your sermon! It is so seldom we hear good preaching here. The last preacher we had I did not like at all, he wore his hair so long. The fact is, Mr. B——, *I do not like to hear a preacher with any more hair on his head than you have!*'"

[From Sandusky Clarion, Dec. 13, 1824.]

## INDIAN CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

In the year 1762, (says the Rev. Heckewelder's account of the American Indians,) I was witness of a remarkable instance of the disposition of Indians to indulge their wives. There was a famine in the land, and a sick Indian woman expressed a great desire for a mess of Indian corn. Her husband having heard that a trader at Lower Sandusky had a little, he set off for that place one hundred miles distant, and returned with as much corn as filled the crown of his hat, for which he exchanged his horse, and came back on foot, bringing his saddle with him.

[Sandusky Register, July 10, 1862.]

## FORTY-SIX YEARS AGO.

In 1816, Dewitt Clinton wrote a letter to Mr. H. Adams, of Cincinnati, appointing him agent for Ohio to receive contributions of farmers and others to aid in building a Canal from the Hudson River to Buffalo, on Lake Erie, the original copy of which has by Mr. Adams been presented to the Pioneer Association of Cincinnati. Things have slightly changed since that time. The Canal was constructed and Ohio and the broad West has been and is

now being enriched by a work which went begging in its infancy. It has done and is doing a business which would astonish the far-seeing and hopeful mind of the old Governor, were he now living. Meantime the country has grown completely up through the Canal era, insomuch that their construction has become obsolete. How some little things—things which were little thought of in the past grow into importance with age. This letter was little thought of when penned, but now becomes provocative of thought. Some there be yet among us who will remember the times in which it was written.

## THE GREAT LAKES.

The late Government survey of the great lakes gives the following exact measurements:

Lake Superior, greatest length 355 miles, greatest breadth 160 miles, mean depth 988 feet, height above the sea 627 feet, area 32,000 square miles. Lake Michigan, greatest length 360 miles, greatest breadth 108 miles, mean depth 900 feet, height above the sea 587 feet, area 20,000 square miles. Lake Huron, greatest length 200 miles, greatest breadth 160 miles, mean depth 300 feet, height above the sea 574 feet, area 20,000 miles. Lake Erie, greatest length 250 miles, greatest breadth 80 miles, mean depth 200 feet, height above the sea 555 feet, area 6,000 miles. Lake Ontario, length 180 miles, mean breadth 65 miles, mean depth 500 feet, height above the sea 262 feet, area 6,000 square miles. Total length of five lakes, 1,345 miles, total area, 84,000 square miles.

At a family gathering in Danbury, Connecticut, not long since, a great grandmother, Mrs. Irenne Taylor, held in her lap a child, a grand child, a great grand child, and a great, great grand child, in all, five generations! Big family and big lap.



(1) (a) INTERIMMUNOGENESIS OF THE NERVE

## OIL AND BURNING SPRINGS.

## EARLY DESCRIPTIONS OF OIL SPRINGS.

The following passage, copied from the "Massachusetts Magazine" for July 1792, may interest those who have struck, or are expecting to strike, "ile."

## ACCOUNT OF SOME REMARKABLE SPRINGS.

In the northern parts of Pennsylvania there is a creek called oil creek, which empties itself into the Alleghana river, issuing from a spring, on the top of which floats an oil similar to what is called Barbadoes tar, and from which may be collected by one man several gallons in a day. The American troops, in marching that way, halted at the spring, collected the oil, and bathed their joints with it. This gave them great relief, and freed them immediately from the rheumatic complaints, with which many of them were affected. The troops drunk freely of the waters; they operated as a gentle purge.

There is another spring in the western parts of Virginia, as extraordinary in its kind as the one just mentioned, called the Burning Spring. It was known a long time to the hunters. They frequently encamped by it for the sake of obtaining good water. Some of them arrived late one night, and after making a fire, took a brand to light them to the spring. On their coming to it, some fire dropped from the brand, and in an instant the water was in flames, and so continued, over which they could roast their meat as soon as by the greatest fire. It was left in this situation, and continued burning for three months without intermission. The fire was extinguished by excluding the air from it or smothering it. The water taken from it into a vessel will not burn. This shows that the fire is occasioned by nothing more than vapor that ascends from the water.

There are two springs high up on the

Powtomack, one of which has about the same degree of heat as blood running from the veins. It is much frequented by people who have lost their health. The waters are drunk with freedom, and also serve as a hot bath, by which much good has been experienced. The other spring, issuing from the same mountain, a little further off, is as remarkable for its coldness as the other is for its heat, and differs from common springs in as many degrees.

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[From 1st, Volume *Geology*, Clinton.]

## GASS SPRINGS.

About a quarter of a mile below the village of Milan, is a place just in the edge of the water of Huron River, where there is a constant current of inflammable gass. When the water is a little above low water mark, there is a constant bubbling from a number of places; the bubbles when touched with a lighted candle or torch, burn with a beautiful clear and brilliant blaze; there is gass enough to light ten houses.

Milan, May 3, 1822.

Such phenomena (if so they may be called,) have often been found in various parts of the country for the last century or more. Over half a century ago, one of these 'burning springs' was found in North Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y. It was discovered on this wise, down the hills many small streams or rivulets run down into the valley of Mud Creek, forming what is termed gullies. At the foot of one these gullies on the western hill, the stream runs along at the base of a high bank, over a smooth slate stone in which are fissures or crevices; a dead tree on the bank directly over this spot took fire, and a blazing bark fell from it to the water, at once a large and brilliant flame ascended from the top of the water, to the height of several feet. The water was generally only three or four inches in





depth, and there was visible a continuous bubbling from the crevices in the rock, under the blazing.

The Editor in his youthful days has frequently been of tea parties assembled upon an adjoining green, the water having been boiled over this "burning spring." Report says oil is now being bored for at this spot.

### THE NAME OF ILLINOIS.

The Chicago Post says the name of the State of Illinois originated in this manner:

A party of Frenchmen set out upon an exploring expedition down the river, which they afterward named, providing themselves with bark canoes, and relying chiefly for their subsistence upon the game. They found at the confluence of this river with the Mississippi, an island thickly wooded with black walnut. It was at that season of the year when the nuts were ripe, and this party of explorers, encamping upon the island, greatly enjoyed the luxury of this fruit. From this circumstance they called the 'Island of Nuts'—or in French, '*Isle aux noix*'—which was given to the river which they explored and thence to the territory and State. This explanation of the 'Illinois' more fully accords with the orthography of the word, which has certainly a French termination—and the rapid pronunciation of the French '*Isle aux noix*' would naturally lead to the Anglicism of the terms into its present shape 'Illinois.'

### ABOUT THE OLD FOLKS.

Mrs. Sigourney, the author, writing to Father Cleveland, a venerable Boston clergyman, ninety-two years old, very pleasantly says:

"A lady in Western New York, aged ninety-two, recently sent me her photograph, which denotes much vigor and cheerfulness; and when she went to the artist to have it taken, her grand-children prevailed on her to put on an apron of check-blue and white which she had spun and woven when at the age of seventeen. A dress of the most delicate fineness, of mingled linen and cotton, wrought in the same manner by her own young hands, she had lately cut into pocket handkerchiefs as keepsakes for her descendants and memorials of their affectionate ancestor. I like to restore those periods of primitive simplicity when the spinning-wheel was inseparable from the homes of New England, and the portion of every bride. Do you remember them?"

[From the Sandusky Clarion, Jan. 1st, 1825.]

### NUPTIAL.

On Sunday, the 19th ult., by Zalmon Rowse, Esq., Mr. Harry Miller to Miss Magdalene Wolf, all of Bucyrus.

Wolves sometimes take our sheep at night,  
And Millers take our grain,  
And when these two their trades unite,  
Where is our safety then.

A gleam of hope springs o'er my brow,  
In this dark, dismal gulf,  
For the Wolf has caught the Miller now,  
The Miller stole the Wolf.





## THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE—1847 AND 1864.

We give place to several extracts from an editorial of the Chicago Tribune, in the issue of August 21, 1864; showing the progress of the Press of that City; and rapid growth of the City and its business, &c.,

### THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

By that name—commenced existence, in the third story of a building, on the corner of Lake and Lasalle streets—a single room answering the triple purpose of counting-room, editorial room, and printing office,—on Thursday, June 10, 1847. Its originators were James Kelley, now a successful leather dealer at 243 Lake street; John E. Wheeler, now proprietor of the *Dial* at Kewanee, Henry county; and Jo K. C. Forrest, at present Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, the latter giving his attention more particularly to commercial matters, which, in large type, filled about one-quarter of a column of each issue. The dimensions of the *Tribune* were 22 by 36 inches, set in brevier type, advertisements in minion.

To Mr. Kelley belongs the credit of originating, or at least suggesting the publication. He was the owner of the *Gem of the Prairie*, a weekly literary journal, which he had a short time antecedent purchased of Mr. Thomas A. Stewart—afterwards and for several years, holding a proprietary and editorial interest in the *Tribune*. His idea was to start a daily, from which he could make up the weekly *Gem*, regarding the

former as in a measure secondary to the latter in point of public interest, and as a financial measure. There was much consultation and discussion upon the feasibility of the project; probable receipts and expenses were closely estimated; the size of the city, (then comparatively a village,) and the fact that there were then two sickly dailes, striving to earn their bread, were not without their influence against the project. Still another, and the heaviest drawback was the fact that the parties possessed little or no capital. But mid all the discouragements the projectors determined to go ahead—influenced to a certain degree, by the idea that they might gain something, while it was evident that they had not much to loose. So much being fixed, the next matter in course was a name for the new diurnal. Many were suggested. Mr. Forrest proposed the name of *Tribune*, and it was at once accepted by the other partners. Mr. Wheeler, like many other of our Western editors and newspaper men, was a graduate from the office of the New York *Tribune*, and, of course, that fact influenced him in favor of that name.

As we have already stated, the first edition of the *Daily Tribune* ever issued numbered four hundred copies. It was 'worked off' on a Washington hand press, one of the proprietors being the pressman. In politics it was independent, with strong Free-Soil sympathies.

The editor's salutatory says: "Our





views, in all probability, will sometimes be coincident with the conservatives; sometimes we may be found in the ranks of the radicals; but shall at all times be faithful to humanity—to the whole humanity—without regard to race, sectional divisions, party lines, or parallels of latitude or longitude.” The motto under the editorial was:

“Men of thought! be up and stirring,  
 “Night and day;  
 “Sow the seed—withdraw the curtain:  
 “Clear the way,  
 “Men of action! aid and cheer them  
 As ye may;”

The start was made not without many misgivings, and the discouragements seem to increase as time progressed. Mr. Kelley was almost immediately incapacitated for labor or business, by a serious affection of the eyes, and he was thus forced to withdraw from the concern on the 24, of July, just fourteen days after he had commenced an enterprise in which he felt a deep interest. Thomas A. Stewart, who a few weeks before had sold to Mr. Kelley the *Gem of the Prairies*, succeeded that gentleman, and he remained in that connection for about seven years.

On the 27th of September following, Mr. Forrest severed his connection. Messrs. Wheeler and Stewart remaining proprietors, the former gentleman being recognized as its editor. At this point a crisis in the history of the *Tribune* was reached; Mr. Forrest was quite sure it could not be sustained; hence his withdrawal. Messrs. Wheeler and Stewart had their doubts; but finally concluded to continue it for a few weeks longer, under the influence of a Micawber-like hope that “something might turn up” to “clear the way.” It is worthy of remembrance, that while the proprietors were greatly embarrassed by the want of means to meet their daily expenses, the public, and even the more particular friends of the proprietors, labored

under the delusive impression that they were coining money.

#### RAILROADS.

The day the *Tribune* was started, there was not a mile of railway within the radius of one hundred miles of Chicago. The nearest track was at Kalamazoo, then the western terminus of the Michigan Central, whence Chicago was reached by stage and steamers connecting with that road. At the time that corporation had hardly seriously discussed the feasibility of continuing their road to this city. New Buffalo was surely regarded as the western terminus; the idea then controlling the judgment of railroad men, and nearly all others, that it would be the height of absurdity, and sure to end in financial ruin, for railroads to attempt to compete with steamboats on a route where the latter could find navigable streams for their operations. At that time the corporation of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad possessed a charter, and it was doing its utmost in urging upon the people subscriptions to the capital stock.

Mr. Wm. B. Ogden, as now, was then President of the corporation, and his labors in endeavoring to achieve success were herculean. They were directed by personal importunities to the people, and appeals through the press. In the latter, the *Tribune* was made the channel. In this connection we must relate a scene which occurred in the *Tribune* office, and which to this day is strongly impressed upon our memory, notwithstanding the mystifications of time. It was on the 4th of August, 1847. The books for subscriptions to the capital stock of the G. & C. U. R. R. were to be opened on the 10th inst., at various points on the line of the contemplated road. Mr. Ogden came into the “TRIBUNE” office, in company with several friends, for the purpose of making an appeal through





its columns to the people interested, to come forward and aid the work. He sat down to the editor's pine table and commenced his work. After writing two or three pages, he arose and read them to his friends, and quite a large crowd had gathered in the office. At the completion of the reading, the manuscript was passed to the compositors to be put in type. Mr. Ogden then sat down, and produced three more pages, with which he went through the same process, and thus he continued to do until the article, about one column and a half in length, was completed. We cannot resist the temptations to give a few of the more prominent points which Mr. Ogden enforced in that article:

"One or two shillings or more per bushel would be added to the price of every bushel of wheat raised by the farmers on the route, and other products would be affected in like proportion. The facilities thus afforded would, as a consequence double the value of every farm on the route of the road."

"The great increase of wealth and population along the route, so certain to result from the construction of the road, adding so greatly to the social advantages of the people and country through which and near which it would pass, and the increased comfort and relief from fatigue, exposure and expense, by being able to travel in a comfortable covered car, from the Fox, Rock or Mississippi Rivers to Chicago, in two to four or six hours, in all weathers, instead of occupying several days through deep mud, as is now often necessary, are considerations not to be forgotten by the public in determining them in their conclusions as to the amount to be subscribed for."

The more active participators in the efforts to put through the road were William B. Ogden, Walter L. Newberry, J. Young Scammon, Chas. Walker, Thomas Dyer, John B. Tur-

ner, of this city; Thomas Drummond, (now Judge Drummond, of this city.) of Galena; Thomas J. Turner of Freeport, &c., The estimated cost of the road was \$2,648,000, or \$14,553 per mile, single track, with bridges for a double track.

This was the first introduction of the railroad system into Chicago. How it has spread, and what it has done for Chicago, is known to all.

\* \* \* \* \*

On the 21st of August, eleven days after *The Tribune* published a congratulatory article, also, if we recollect aright, written by Mr. Ogden, stating that the corporation had met with a success beyond their anticipations in the amount of subscriptions which had been received to the capital stock.

#### COMPLIMENT.

On the 23d of August, a beautiful top-sail schooner of 180 tons, was launched from the shipyard of Captain Allen, and she was christened "TRIBUNE." She was owned by G. F. Foster, J. N. Davidson, G. M. Higginson and Captain Reed, her commander. This was intended as a complimentary tribute to the character of the *Tribune*.

#### MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

On the 6th of September, the subject of a Merchants' Exchange or Board of Trade was first discussed in the *Tribune*, the writer believing that the business of the city would justify the formation of such an organization or institution.

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#### GEM OF THE PRAIRIE.

From the commencement of the DAILY TRIBUNE, the *Gem of the Prairie* was made up from it, and was recognized as the weekly issue. It was then printed in folio form, same as the DAILY TRIBUNE, but on the 11th of December, it "made up" in quarto shape, and so continued





until the WEEKLY TRIBUNE took its place, of which more hereafter.

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#### PROGRESS.

January 1, 1848, the editors of the TRIBUNE congratulated their friends that although the TRIBUNE, a little over six months previous, had been commenced mainly with a capital of Industry and Hope—"with occasional misgivings as to the result, and an abiding sense of the disproportion between our own capacities and the immense and never-ending work before us, and although the battle had but just begun, we have achieved such a measure of success as to keep us in working condition."

#### FIRST TELEGRAPH.

The first magnetic telegraph line established in Chicago was the Erie and Michigan. It commenced working between Chicago and Milwaukee on the 17th of January, 1848. The following is the first dispatch sent over the line. It came from Milwaukee:

"Mr. Cramer sends his cordial greeting to his brethren of the press of Chicago, and hopes that as Milwaukee and Chicago are united in the same chain, the press may never forget that the cities of the Northwest are one in destiny, and should be one in feeling."

On the same day, the following dispatches passed between the two cities:

"Milwaukee, with her 14,000 inhabitants, sends greeting to her fair sister of Chicago, with her 17,000, and requests her to clear the track to allow her to pass."

To this Chicago immediately replied:

"Chicago, with her 17,000 inhabitants will soon have her railroad track east to the Atlantic, and west to the Mississippi *clear*, so that the 14,000 citizens of their sister city can have every possible facility for passing."

On the 4th of February, the above line was extended to Michigan City. On that occasion the following dispatches passed between Milwaukee and the former place:

"The old Milwaukeeans send you their compliments, and hope Michigan City and Milwaukee may hereafter be as close together as lightning and steam can make them."

"Michigan City to Milwaukee—May her 'thousands of brick' enable her to distance all competition with her sister cities of the Lakes."

#### TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

The first telegraphic dispatch to the TRIBUNE, from the east, came on the 22d of March, 1848, and contained the announcement of the Revolution in France, by which Louis Philip was dethroned.

#### PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.

On the 14th day of August, 1848, the TRIBUNE hoisted the names of Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams as candidates, for President and Vice President, in opposition to General Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore as the Whig candidates, and Lewis Cass and Wm. O. Butler as the Democratic candidates. The Van Buren ticket stood upon the platform of "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men."

#### NEW PARTNERSHIP.

August 23, 1848, John L. Scripps, one of the present proprietors of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, purchased a third interest in the concern, and the firm was changed to Wheeler, Stewart & Scripps.

#### TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE.

December 6th, 1848, the proprietors of the TRIBUNE announce that they have made "such arrangements with the agents of O'Reilly's telegraph line as will enable us to furnish the proceedings of Congress, and other news of importance, to





our citizens daily," and the hour of publication of the TRIBUNE, was changed to 11 o'clock A. M.

#### WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Up to February 1st, 1849, a weekly edition had been made up from the daily issue under the name of *Gem of the Prairie*. At this period a new weekly extra was commenced under the title of WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and has been continued under that title to this day, with an indefinite life before it.

#### LARGEST CIRCULATION.

On Friday, May 14th, the advertising of the List of Letters was awarded to the DAILY TRIBUNE as having the largest circulation. In fact there was no competition. When we state that the circulation of the TRIBUNE then was less than *one thousand*, some idea may be formed of the circulation of the three other daily papers then published here. The list of letters was published but once a month, and were required by law to have three successive insertions. The month's list at that time numbered about one third the present weekly list, and embraced all the "drop letters."

#### A DISASTER.

May 12th, 1849, the office of the DAILY TRIBUNE was entirely destroyed by fire. Through the kindness of their brethren of the press of this city, they were enabled to resume on Thursday, the 14th, the location of the office being temporarily over the grocery store of J. H. Gray, north-east corner of Clark and Randolph streets. The fire was supposed to be the work of incendiaries, "political incendiaries," the editors thought. There was an insurance of \$2,100 on the office, which "amply covered the loss." In connection with this disaster, it may not be out of place to state that the bookselling firm of Griggs, Bross & Co., present-

ed the editors of the TRIBUNE with a new copy of Webster's quarto Dictionary to take the place of the one lost. The Dictionary still occupies a place of honor on the table, somewhat dilapidated, but good for many more years' service. We need hardly add that the Bross named in the above firm is William Bross who now is and has been for the past twelve years "one of us."

#### ANOTHER REMOVAL.

Above we stated that the TRIBUNE, after the fire, was removed to the northeast corner of Clark and Randolph streets, as a temporary expedient. On the 4th of June following, it removed to the northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, where now stands the building occupied by the Second National Bank, and various offices, etc., above.

#### NEW TYPE.

On the 15th of July following its destruction by fire, the TRIBUNE appeared in entirely new type, obtained through Robert Fergus, from New York, and presented a very tasteful appearance, especially when compared with the very shabby habiliments in which it paid its diurnal visits to its patrons from the time of its disaster up to this time. The editors then began to see their way more clearly, and considered themselves in the pathway which led to the Broadway of success.

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#### ENLARGED.

January 1, 1855, the then broad dimensions of the DAILY TRIBUNE were extended by adding a column to each page and lengthening the columns. The dimensions of the sheet when enlarged were thirty-one by fifty inches, being equal in size to the largest journals of the great metropolis. The enlargement became necessary in order that justice might be done both to advertisers





and readers. In making this improvement, the editor gives a brief retrospective history of the enterprise: "The TRIBUNE was projected in April 1847, and the prospectus was written and printed by the present senior proprietor and editor, who was at that time publisher and editor of the "*Gem of the Prairie*," a weekly paper published in this city. The first number of the TRIBUNE was issued June 10, 1847, and met with great favor. It was independent and outspoken on all political subjects, especially against Intemperance, Slavery and Land Monopoly, and was intended to meet the wants of a large portion of the citizens of the place, whose opinions on these subjects were well defined. It continued to occupy that position until June, 1852, when the proprietorship was changed, the paper greatly enlarged, and it became a supporter of the election of General Scott. The conservative and negative tone which it assumed, in its new position, on all subjects except such as related directly to *party*, was evidently not satisfactory to the public, for a very large portion of its readers became alienated, and the subscription list was almost entirely changed within the year. In July, 1853, the publisher and proprietor was compelled to leave the city on account of ill health, brought upon him by the inordinate labor, mental and physical, which he was compelled to perform. The paper then passed to the present proprietors, and at once assumed a more positive character. Within three months its subscription list had greatly changed, having lost several hundred saloon and Catholic subscribers, and obtained a greater number of a more desirable character. Experience, however, proved that while it is much easier to lessen than to increase the number of readers and supporters of a paper, the public will properly appreciate and

sustain a journal that is independent in tone, and bold as an advocate of liberty and a conservator of public morality----Since the change, now less than eighteen months, the circulation of the TRIBUNE has increased over TWELVE HUNDRED copies and its entire circulation, daily, is now TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO copies, and increasing more rapidly than at any other time since it was established."

#### FIRST TRAIN FROM CAIRO.

On Tuesday, January 9, 1855, the first train of cars from Cairo, via Illinois Central and Chicago and Aurora (?) Railroads, reached this city. The time consumed in the trip was twenty-one and a half hours. Capt. C. Caldwell was the conductor.

#### TESTIMONIAL.

The TRIBUNE, from the start, was an advocate of Temperance, no less so to-day than at any previous hour of its history. On the 22d of February, 1855, several temperance organizations in this city met and passed resolutions endorsing the course of the TRIBUNE as an earnest supporter of their cause. We give the following as a specimen of the resolutions. It was passed unanimously by the Garden City Division, No. 422, Sons of Temperance:

*Resolved*, That the noble stand taken upon the subject of temperance and a prohibitory law, by the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, is such as meets the hearty approval and warmest sympathy of the members of this Division, and the continuance of a fearless *defense* of the *right*, will command our united approbation and support.

#### NEW FIRM.

On the 18th of June, 1855, Mr. Timothy Wright, who had been a silent partner in the proprietorship of the TRIBUNE, assumed a general partnership; and Mr. Joseph Medill, of Cleveland, Ohio, also purchased an interest in the establishment. The firm became Wright, Medill & Co. Mr. Medill is still one of the Tribune Company.





## REDUCTION IN SIZE.

A change in the proprietorship of the TRIBUNE seemed to afford an excellent opportunity to curtail the mammoth proportions which had been put upon it without a judicious regard to the necessities of the case. One column on each page was, consequently, eliminated. Even on its reduced proportions—30 by 46—it was considerably larger than the present size of the TRIBUNE.

## MR. STEWART RETIRES.

Mr. T. A. Stewart, who had been a proprietor of the TRIBUNE from the start, sold his interest on the 21st of July, 1855, to his associates, and retired. In his farewell Mr. Stewart says: "The admonitions of a physical constitution which is almost broken down by the long and almost unceasing labors which have necessarily been imposed upon it, leave no alternative but to sever the connection. In rural pursuits, beyond and above the life of responsibility and excitement which the conductor of a permanent public journal must assume, I hope to regain, to some extent at least, health and strength." But Mr. Stewart's hopes were never but partially realized. He sunk to his final rest a little less than three years after he penned the closing sentence. Mr. Stewart's former associates in parting with him said: "We part from our friend with regret. For many years he has stood up and done battle for what he thought just and right with a fearless and vigorous pen. He has bowed to no man in office, and been swayed by no man out of office, nor has he hesitated to oppose any power however backed, which seemed to him to threaten a right home influence, or damage the cause of Freedom. His plume has waved ever in the thickest of the fight, and he has measured distance with the boldest and strongest of the opposition."

## ANOTHER REMOVAL.

May, 1850, the "TRIBUNE" office was again removed to 173 Lake street Masonic Building, 2d floor, the old quarters becoming too circumscribed for its uses.

## ENLARGED.

June 1, 1850, the DAILY TRIBUNE was enlarged by the addition of another column to each page, and the lengthening of the columns to correspond. Its dimensions after the enlargement were 26 by 40. The editors in announcing the enlargement say: "This change we have been compelled to adopt to accommodate the rapid increase of our advertising patronage, and to enable us to give more space to news, commercial matters, and the various subjects of general concern. We deem it proper to say, that for pecuniary reasons alone, the "TRIBUNE" has, so far, fallen much short of what we regard as the ideal of a newspaper in this age of unexampled progress. Meantime we shall, as heretofore, labor faithfully to that end."

\* \* \* \* \*

On the 1st day of July, 1851, Mr. John E. Wheeler, who was one of its originators, withdrew from the "TRIBUNE," much to the regret of his associates, having disposed of his interest to Mr. Thomas J. Waite, who assumed the business management of the concern, Messrs. Scripps and Stewart remaining as editors.

## MR. SCRIPPS RETIRES.

From the retirement of Mr. Wheeler, as related above, until the June following, no change occurred in management of the "TRIBUNE." On that day Mr. John L. Scripps sold his interest to a number of the leading Whigs of the city, who acted in behalf of General William Duane Wilson, now a well known and respected citizen of Iowa. Mr. Stewart took the position of local and commercial editor, these two depart-





ments, at that time scarcely affording sufficient labor for one man. Today it takes nine persons to fill the two positions. General Wilson became the political editor.

Up to this time the "TRIBUNE" has never in any way been committed to the policy of the Whig party, but had been, on the contrary a recognized organ of the Free Soil organization, as their principles were enunciated, in the "Buffalo Platform," upon which Van Buren and Adams were nominated for President and Vice President. Gen Wilson being a Whig, the *Tribune* under his management sustained the policy of that party; and it immediately hoisted the names of Gen. Winfield Scott for President and William A. Graham of North Carolina for Vice President. Mr. Waite continued as publisher of the *Tribune*, and the firm was styled Waite & Co.

#### NEW TYPE AND ENLARGEMENT.

On the occasion of a change in the editorial department, as mentioned in the paragraph above, the *Tribune* was enlarged to the dimensions of 28 by 44. It also appeared on new and beautiful type, Brevier and Agate—from the foundry of John S. White, of New York. The *Tribune* at that time was universally acknowledged to be the handsomest paper in the West. The experiment of issuing a sheet of that size, and with the large amount of matter at that time, when Chicago had just risen to the dignity of a city of 20,000 inhabitants, was regarded by all as an extremely hazardous one.

#### CHANGE OF HOUR.

On the 26th of July, 1852, the hour of publication of the *Tribune* was changed from afternoon to morning. The price was raised from 12½ to 15 cents a week. A small afternoon issue took the place of the regular afternoon edition.

#### DEATH OF MR. WAITE.

August 26th, 1852, Mr. Thomas Waite, one of the proprietors of the *Tribune*, and in charge of the publishing and business department, died, of cholera, aged 22 years. His death was sudden and unanticipated. His health had been somewhat impaired, and he was about starting on a journey east to recuperate it, when he was suddenly stricken down, more immediately influenced by a long walk to his home, in a broiling sun, the day preceding his death. Mr. Waite was highly esteemed by his associates and all who knew him.

#### THE LATEST NEWS.

On the 6th of October, 1862, the "TRIBUNE" published a leading editorial, and republished it daily for some time, which said that "without making any especial fuss about it, we have thus far been enabled to present our readers the latest news of the day, both foreign and domestic, as early as any of our city cotemporaries, and sometimes twenty-four hours in advance of them. Finding that one line of telegraph could not be relied upon all for all the news received in this way, the "TRIBUNE" was the first press in the city to employ another line, and although it involves considerable additional expense, we do not regret it so long as our readers appreciate it, as we have the best evidence that they do." The editors announce that they have suffered much for the lack of printing press facilities, but that they have secured the control of a power press until their new one arrives from the East.

#### ANOTHER CHANGE.

After the death of Mr. Waite, until October 20th following, his name remained at its head as publisher of the "TRIBUNE." At that date Mr. Henry Fowler purchased the interest held by Mr. Waite's heirs, and assumed the position of publisher and associate editor with Gen. Wilson.





## WAR AGAINST WILD-CAT BANKS.

Early in January, 1853, the "TRIBUNE" commenced a crusade against the wild-cat currency, which was then largely circulated in this city and vicinity—particularly that issued by George Smith & Co. The war was a savage and acrimonious one. The *Commercial Advertiser*, published by Alfred Dutch, came to the rescue of the owners of the wild-cats, and charged the "TRIBUNE" with being bought up by certain bankers, who were not in the "cat" business. A letter was sent by the publishers of the "TRIBUNE" to the *Advertiser* denying the charge in emphatic terms. The latter published the letter, but reiterated the charge. The result was a libel suit against Mr. Dutch.

## A BURGLAR—PI!

On Wednesday night, January 12, 1853, some person entered the press-room and knocked one of the "TRIBUNE" forms into pi. From the warm controversy going on between the "TRIBUNE" and the wild-cat bankers, the inference was a logical one that the outrage was the work of the opposite parties in the controversy.

A reward was offered by the proprietors of the "TRIBUNE" for the discovery of the perpetrator. The reward offered failing to bring detection, a number of the most respectable citizens joined in sending the proprietors of the "TRIBUNE" one hundred dollars to be offered as an additional reward. In this letter to the publishers, they say, "we feel that any attempt to intimidate the conductors of a free press, or to hinder or prevent the publication of a newspaper which is pursuing an honorable and manly course, should be promptly met and defeated by all good citizens, and none the less promptly because the attempt is made through the underhanded means of an assault upon the "unof-

fending type." The letter is signed by Edwin L. Larnard, Edward I. Tinkham, H. G. Loomis, A. S. Sherman, Speer & Cooper, Edwin Hunt, Isaac N. Arnold, John H. Kinzie, A. N. Fullerton, T. W. Wadsworth, B. W. Raymond, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Joseph F. Ryerson, John P. Chapin, J. B. Doggett, W. H. Brown, J. H. Dunham, Williams & Avery, E. B. McCagg, C. L. Harmon. These names embraced members of both political parties.

## TRI-WEEKLY.

In the early part of 1863, the publishers commenced the issue of a Tri-weekly edition of the "TRIBUNE." It was of the same size as the daily. It has been continued until this hour, and has to-day a larger circulation than all three editions of the "TRIBUNE" when it was started.

## GEN. WILSON RETIRES.

Gen. Wilson retired from his connection with the "TRIBUNE" on the 23d of March, 1853. He disposed of his interest to Henry Fowler & Co. The means for the purchase of that interest were supplied by Timothy Wright, Esq., now residing in this city, and General (then Captain) J. D. Webster, now chief of staff to Gen. W. T. Sherman, and these two gentlemen became silent partners in the ownership of the establishment. The names of Henry Fowler and T. A. Stewart were taken from the editorial heads of the paper and none other substituted.

\* \* \* \* \*

## NEW EDITORS.

On the same day that the TRIBUNE appeared in new type, as printed above, Dr. C. H. Ray and J. C. Vaughan, were announced under the editorial head as editors. Dr. Ray had really been the controlling editor of the paper since the March previous, but no public announcement had been made of the fact until this time.

\* \* \* \* \*





## CHANGE OF FIRM.

On the 29th of August, 1856, a change in the firm name of the TRIBUNE took place, from Wright, Medill & Co., to that of Vaughan, Ray & Medill. The change of firm involved no change of proprietors, although the names of Vaughan and Ray had never before been published to the world as occupying that position. The same parties continued in the firm, but it became necessary, in order to comply with the requirements of the law of "special partnerships," under which the firm was arranged. Messrs. Wright and Webster had been silent partners in the Tribune for several years, but had not been active and working partners. Since the 9th day of June, 1855, Vaughan, Ray and Medill had been conductors of the establishment in its editorial and business departments. Mr. Alfred Cowles, at present one of the proprietors, and Secretary of the TRIBUNE COMPANY, and who had had charge of the finances of the office, from the commencement of Ray, Medill and Vaughan's connection with the office, was at the same time taken into the firm. The following gentlemen then constituted the proprietors: Timothy Wright, J. D. Webster, Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill, John C. Vaughan and Alfred Cowles. The finances of the Tribune, it was announced, were in a prosperous condition, and its income satisfactory to the proprietors.

## MR. VAUGHAN GOES OUT.

On the 26th of March, 1857, Mr. John C. Vaughan, who had been connected with the Tribune for nearly two years, withdrew in a brief card, in which he states that he goes into pursuits "promising to be more advantageous in a pecuniary way." The title of the firm then became Ray, Medill & Co., and from that time no change in the name of the firm took place until July 1, 1858,

when the TRIBUNE and DEMOCRATIC PRESS were consolidated. Sometime between the dates named above, Messrs. Ray, Medill and Cowles purchased the interests of Timothy Wright and J. D. Webster, and at the date of the consolidation were exclusive proprietors of the TRIBUNE.

## ELEVENTH VOLUME.

At the commencement of the Eleventh volume, June 10, 1857, the proprietors stated that the Daily circulation was 4,000; the Tri-Weekly 800, and the Weekly 8,000. The editors say that the "TRIBUNE is an institution—a power in the land. Whatever may be the progress of Chicago and the west, it is bound to keep 'neck and girth' with their movement." Has not this promise been faithfully fulfilled?

\* \* \* \* \*

## RAILROAD, COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

During the early part of the year 1856, the 'PRESS,' as it had done every previous year of its existence, published several exhaustive articles, embodying the commercial, manufacturing and railroad statistics of Chicago. On the occasion of the presentation of the latter, on the 16th day of February, the proprietors of the PRESS gave a brief review of their own operations, from the commencement of their enterprise. They say: "The 'DEMOCRATIC PRESS' was first issued on the 16th day of September, 1852. Commencing with comparatively a small outlay of capital, and without a single name upon our subscription list, the 'PRESS' has steadily gone forward, surmounting every obstacle and our general business is increasing every day. \* \* \* We have now in use 11 power presses, combining all the latest improvements, including one of Hoe's Double Cylinder machines. \* \* \* At the present time we have sixty-five men employed in the different departments of the establishment, and our





current business is at the rate of about \$100,000 per annum.

#### NEW DRESS AND A NEW PRESS.

Influenced by the somewhat shabby apparel in which the "PRESS" appeared before its patrons, on the 8th of May, 1857, it appeared in an entirely new dress. The type was obtained from the Chicago Type Foundry, and was in no way inferior in beauty of face, and quality of metal, to any ever purchased from the Atlantic Metropolis. The editors said: "This rapid growth and prosperity of Chicago and the Northwest are both reflected in the success of the DEMOCRATIC PRESS establishment, and we are determined that nothing shall be wanting on our part to make a proper return for a generous patronage."

#### VOLUME VI.

On Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857, the VIth volume of the PRESS, was commenced. On that occasion, the editors published an article reporting progress. The footing up of the books showed that the entire business of the office, for the past year, amounted to \$111,508.16, an increase over the previous year of \$27,109.22. At that time the concern had 10 power presses running. The editorial force consisted of six persons, and everything else in proportion. The editors say in conclusion: "The result of our labors for the past five years have more than realized our most sanguine expectations."

#### REDUCED IN SIZE.

The terrible financial disasters which swept over our country during the autumn of 1857, were no less severe upon the daily journals than upon merchants, bankers and every other class of the community. Yielding to a necessity as imperative with the first as the other classes of sufferers, the PRESS, on the 6th day of November, 1857, curtailed its mammoth proportions by lopping off one

column from each page, with a corresponding reduction in the length of the columns. This reduction in no manner circumscribed the news columns, but only the advertising, the diminution of which seemed a necessity of the times.

From this date nothing of historic interest occurred in the condition, character or standing of the Democratic Press, until the first day of July, 1858, when it was consolidated with the Chicago Tribune. The history of the consolidation we shall now proceed to give, briefly, bringing it up to the hour of the present issue.

\* \* \* \* \*

As we have before intimated, approaching the first of July, a truce was sounded between the proprietors of the Chicago Tribune and the Democratic Press, which resulted in the consolidation on the day named. The parties to the consolidation and who became proprietors of the Press and Tribune, were Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill and Alfred Cowles, on the part of the Tribune, and John L. Scripps, William Bross and Barton W. Spears on the part of the Press and the combined firm took the style of the Press and Tribune Company. The Tribune was removed to 45 Clarke street, the building occupied by the Press.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Press and Tribune was enlarged over the size of the previous issues by the addition of one column to each page, and by considerably lengthening the columns. The consolidation embraced the idea of a morning and evening edition, and both were for a time issued, but the impossibility of obtaining telegraphic dispatches for our evening edition, owing to the monopoly which a rival establishment exercised over them, and which it refused to yield, the enterprise was finally relinquished,





although it was a very decided success from the start.

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"CHICAGO TRIBUNE."

On the 25th of October, 1860, the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, on the occasion of appearing in a new dress, dropped a portion of its title, and thereafter took the name of CHICAGO TRIBUNE. This design had been entertained from the consolidation, and the double name was only maintained to this time, in order to get its patrons thoroughly to understand that the two names simply indicated one journal.

In this connection we consider ourselves bound to vindicate the truth of history. The idea is very general—almost universal—that the first Journal ever issued in the United States—or in the Old World either—under the name of Tribune, was our New York namesake—by Horace Greeley. This is a mistake. The honor of originating that name belongs to Chicago. Hon. E. G. Ryan, now of Milwaukee, established a journal under that name in this city about the year 1838. It was not long-lived, but it was the first newspaper ever known under that title. The *New York Tribune* was not started until April 10, 1841.

INCORPORATED.

During the session of the Legislature, in the winter of 1861, the Tribune Company was incorporated by that body, with a capital of \$200,000. The then proprietors—John L. Scripps, Wm. Bross, Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill and Alfred Cowles, to which was added Wm. H. Rand, became the stockholders. The company was organized by the election of John L. Scripps as President, and Alfred Cowles as Secretary. With the exception of Dr. Ray, all bear the same relation now. Within a short period, several employees of the establishment have be-

come small stockholders in the company by purchase. The officers of the company for 1864 are: President, John L. Scripps; Vice President, William Bross; Secretary and Treasurer, Alfred Cowles; Editorial Superintendent, Joseph Medill; Mechanical Superintendent, William H. Rand.

A FOUR CYLINDER PRESS.

During the early days of the year 1861, from the rapidly increasing circulation of the Tribune, which had then reached over 20,000 daily—it became painfully apparent that the capacity of the "double cylinder" press, which we were then using, was entirely inadequate to the task imposed upon it; and consequently an order was given to Hoe & Co., for one of their famous "four cylinder" machines. It was completed and put in operation about the 1st of July, 1861. Although the new press was good for eight thousand an hour, we soon discovered that it was not up to the necessities of our rapidly increasing circulation. But impressed with the conviction that this war would be of short duration, and that its termination would greatly reduce the demand for the Tribune, we continued to impose our four cylinder duties beyond its capacity until May last, when the order was given for the new Eight Cylinder Printing Machine which sends forth this printed sheet this morning. But of it, more hereafter.

DR. RAY RETIRES.

From the inauguration of our four cylinder press until to-day, nothing of moment has occurred in the history of the Tribune save the retirement of Dr. Ray, which took place in November last, to the extreme regret of his associates, who not only parted with a noble hearted, generous friend, but an associate whose capacity is not paled by comparison with the ablest of the land.





## TO-DAY.

We will now speak of the Tribune of to-day, and will begin with

## OUR NEW EIGHT CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE.

It was reserved for Richard M. Hoe, of New York, an American mechanic, to make the first successful type revolving press, after many costly and unsuccessful experiments, in 1847. Our new press proper is four feet five inches wide, twenty feet high, and the machine itself, independent of "flies," is thirty-one feet six inches in length. The large central type cylinder on which the forms are placed is sixteen feet six inches in circumference. The eight cylinders, or drums, on which the paper revolves to receive the "impression" from the types, are each one-third that size, these smaller cylinders each making three revolutions to one of the central cylinder. The forms or pages constitute segments of the central circle, and occupy about one-fourth of the circumference, the remaining three-fourths being used as an ink-distributing surface. The estimated weight of the press proper is at least twenty-three tons. There are in it over ten thousand regular pieces. Twenty composition rollers, for the distribution of ink, are used upon it. There are one thousand yards of web tape to pass the sheets in to, and away from the cylinders. Five hundred and forty-two tape pullies, one hundred and eight gear wheels, one hundred and twenty-two steel springs, together with bolts, screws, nuts, rivets, pins and keys, are parts of this mammoth concern. There are two hundred and fifty "oil holes" in it. The machine and its balconies occupy a space forty feet in length and twenty feet in width, taking up in height the basement and first story of our building. The floors about the press are laid on a frame-

work of iron, of which material, also, the stair-cases leading to the different parts of the machine are constructed. One may ascend and descend fifty-seven regular steps in examining the press, without touching the same one twice or coming in contact with the machinery. Eight "feeders", are required, and twelve persons in all form a full complement for running the monster. The machine prints 16,800 sheets per hour, which capacity could be increased to twenty thousand. It runs with an astonishingly small amount of noise, and the motion is a miracle of beautiful mechanism. It is located in the neatest and most convenient press-room in the United States.

## THE PROCESS OF PRINTING.

After the type is set up in the composing room, it is made up into forms (or pages) upon a convex surface, constructed of steel and brass, and called a "turtle." The type being divided into columns by rules running lengthwise, is held in place by being "locked up" with screws acting upon the "side stick" and "foot stick." The "turtle" is then lowered to the press-room and secured upon the central cylinder. The large cylinder being set in revolution, the form of types is carried successively to all the smaller or impression cylinders; on each of which a sheet of paper is introduced and receives the impression of the types as the form passes. To each impression cylinder there is a board on which the sheets are laid, and from which they are "fed" to the machine, and also tapes to carry away the printed sheet and deposit it on the delivery board at the end of the press. This last process is entirely performed by the machine itself, without the aid of any attendant. One person is required at each impression cylinder to supply or "feed" the sheets, which are taken at the proper moment by fingers or



grippers, and, after being printed, are conveyed out. The ink is contained in a fountain beneath the main cylinder, and is conveyed by means of distributing rollers to that

part of the surface of the main cylinder not occupied by the forms. This surface being lower than the types, passes by the impression cylinders without touching them.

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## OBITUARY NOTICES.

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### DEATH OF CAPT. STANTON SHOLES.

Another of the old landmarks of our State has fallen—one of the most venerable in years, and who rendered good service in his day and generation. Captain Stanton Sholes died in Columbus on the 7th instant, where he had lived a much respected citizen since about 1840, at the great age of ninety-three years. He was a native we think of Connecticut, and in his later years used to relate from recollection the scenes attending the burning of Stonington and the massacre of Fort Ledyard by the British. When the war of 1812 broke out, Captain Sholes was residing at Pittsburg or vicinity, and at the time the Lake frontier was panic stricken by the surrender of Hull, hastened with a company from Pittsburgh to the defense of Cleveland, then a small settlement in the wilderness. He was stationed here for some time, and the surviving early settlers treasure pleasant recollections of their volunteer defender. Captain Sholes, we believe, was afterward in command at Maumee and Fort Meigs.

For many years previous to 1840, Captain Sholes, resided first in Medina and then in Lorain county, and was a prominent and successful merchant. He exhibited much taste in fitting up pleasant homes, and took an active part in promoting the vari-

ous enterprises for the improvement of his neighborhood. A member of the Methodist Church, his house was ever the welcome rest of the Circuit Preachers, who were the real missionaries of the new country. A man of much mental and physical strength and vigor—a devoted patriot and lover of his country—at the commencement of the rebellion he expressed fervent wishes to be permitted to live to see the Union restored, or at least the cause of the war forever abolished. He was spared to realize the latter, and sank to rest in the midst of the ratification of the edict of universal freedom.

Captain Sholes was ever a man of practical patriotism, and when from weight of years "the grasshopper became a burden," insisted upon being taken to the polls at every election when unable to walk there. He kept posted up with the events of the day; and it is only a few winters ago that Captain Sholes joined in a parade of the Veterans of 1812 held during their State Convention at the Capital, marching under the old flag at the head of his comrades in arms to the spirit stirring music of fife and drum. Nor did four score and ten years conquer his martial spirit, for when the Morgan raid through Ohio threatened Columbus, Captain Sholes procured a trusty sword from the State Arsenal, and had it sus-





pendent within reach from his bedside. "Old and feeble as I am," said the indignant veteran, "I would have used the good weapon to prevent the pollution of my threshold by a rebel foot!"

With unwavering trust and resignation the patriarch calmly awaited the final summons, and

"Gently as a babe's sleep,  
Gave his life up."

MRS. MARY BEEBE.

Died, in Townsend township, Sandusky Co., December 11th, 1864, Mrs. Mary Beebe, aged 73 years. Deceased was one of the first settlers of Milan township, Erie county, having settled there some time previous to the war of 1812. She was also one of the early settlers of Townsend township, Sandusky county, where she resided until her death.

Fremont Journal.

JOSEPH KELLEY.

The Marietta Register announces the death in his 80th year, of Joseph Kelley, one of the oldest residents of that place. He was a native of Plainfield, Mass., and was brought by his father to Marietta, when four years old, in the spring of 1789. In 1790 the family removed to Belville, Va., about thirty miles below Marietta. April 7, 1791, early in the morning, Indians attacked and killed James Kelley, the father, who was in a field with a hoe, and defended himself vigorously. He was shot down and scalped. Joseph was with him, and was taken prisoner by the Indians. He was then in his seventh year. He was taken off by Shawnees to their towns in north-western Ohio, where he was adopted by an old warrior named Mishalena, who lived at a village on St. Mary's river. He remained with the Indians until the winter of 1795-6, nearly five years, when he was released. He had lost the English language, and left his Indian parents with regret. He arrived in Marietta in March, 1796, and was restored to his mother.

Cincinnati Gazette, June 28, 1864.

HENRY REED, SR.

We have to-day to record the death of Henry Reed, Sr., which took place this morning at the residence of his son, Frederick Reed, in this city.

The deceased was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, March 31st, 1784, and was consequently 80 years and nearly 4 months old. He removed to Sharon, Conn., in 1804, and to Waterville, on the river, 16 miles above Toledo, in the fall of 1833. His family then consisted of his wife and twelve children, of whom nine children survive him, to-wit: Henry, Jr., of the Cincinnati Enquirer; Mrs. J. S. Gregory, of Napoleon; Abraham P. and Elias, of Waterville; Samuel R., of the Cincinnati Gazette; Frederick, of Toledo; Mrs. A. L. Backus, of Toledo; George, of Tontogany, Wood county, and Alexander, of Toledo; Mrs. Reed died at Waterville some seven years since. The deceased remained in Waterville until the year 1859, since which time he has been with his children.

At the time of Mr. Reed's arrival in the Valley, society in the best settled localities was but partially established. At Waterville little had been accomplished toward the state of things which he left in New England. Realizing the work before him, he at once set about it, and on the first Sabbath after his arrival he gave out notice that religious services would be held at a given place, and at the appointed time he took charge of the meeting, and lead in the usual exercises of reading, singing, &c., and kept up such appointments until the establishment of a church, in which he was always an active and leading member. His labors in the temperance cause and other moral interests of society were always active, and contributed largely toward moulding the rude materials of a new settlement into order and permanence. He was for several years Associate Judge of the county, and served his neighbors in various other official positions.





The care of a family as large as that of Mr. Reed would be a heavy charge under the most favorable circumstances, but amid the privations and other embarrassments of a new country, it must have been very great. Yet it may be truly said, that very few families, under any circumstances, have been reared to a higher degree of intelligence, influence and usefulness than his. The fact that nine of his children, who accompanied him to this valley thirty-one years ago, are yet in vigorous, active life, hardly agrees with the generally received view of the health of this region.

Toledo Blade.

#### DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

We have before briefly noticed the death of the Rev. Daniel Waldo, at Syracuse, N. Y., at the patriarchal age of one hundred and two years. Father Waldo was born in Connecticut, in 1762. When a mere boy, he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, went into battle, was taken prisoner, and confined in the famous "Sugar House" prison, in New York. After he had been there a while, a good-natured English officer told the beardless boy to go home, and he did so.

After obtaining an education, Father Waldo became a Congregational Clergyman, and still preached with considerable vigor when his years numbered a century. At ninety-three he was chosen Chaplain in Congress and served acceptably four years. At ninety-nine he made an earnest and forcible speech on the occasion of the raising of the National Flag upon the Court House, in favor of the unity of the country, and the necessity of putting down the rebellion.

Father Waldo was one of the most remarkable men of the age. He retained all his faculties, except sight. This failed him two years ago. Four weeks previous to his death, while feeling his way from one room to

another, he mistook his way and fell down three steps. From that time he gradually failed, and on the 30th ult. "slept with the fathers."

Cleveland Herald, Aug. 9, 1864.

#### JOHN CUPPY.

ANOTHER CENTENARIAN GONE.—Mr. John Cuppy, born March 11th, 1761, died June 28th, aged 100 years, 3 months and 17 days. The deceased served as a private in the Revolution, and as a scout belonging to the company of the celebrated Capt. Brady. Since 1822, he has resided in Montgomery county. He was the father of our State Senator, Mr. F. P. Cuppy. Full of good works and of years, he has been gathered home to be young again.

Eaton Register.

#### MRS. JOHN McCORD.

Mrs. Sarah McCord, wife of the late John McCord of Urbana, and daughter of the famous pioneer settler of Champaign county, Simon Kenton, died at West Liberty on the 12th, aged about 70 years. Mrs. McCord inherited much of the daring and fortitude of her father. Some years ago, we remember, when her husband was Jailor of Champaign county, a desperate prisoner made an attempt to escape, in the absence of her husband; but with a fortitude seldom exhibited by women, she caught him by the collar, and held him with an iron grasp until assistance came, and he was secured.

Urbana Citizen, April 1862.

#### GEN. ROBERT BENTLEY.

One by one the old landmarks of the State are being removed; and among the recent deaths of pioneers the Mansfield Herald records that of Gen. Robert Bentley, who removed from Allegheny county, Pa., to Ohio in 1812, and settled in the wilderness of Richland county. After Hull's surrender at Detroit, Mr. Bentley shouldered his musket, and in the militia service of Ohio filled every



office from Corporal to Major General. His field of operations extended from Richland county to Lake Erie, and he was a very efficient officer. At the close of the war, in 1815, he opened an extensive farm in Richland, and during some twenty years of his life he was a large dealer in cattle, having driven nine big droves from Ohio over the Mountains to Philadelphia.

Mr. Bentley did much to build up the Baptist churches in Richland county in early times: was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for seven years, and served several terms in the House and Senate of Ohio. He died at the age of 79 years.

Cincinnati Gazette, June 4, 1862.

#### JOEL DOWNS.

Death is constantly busy in gathering to their final rest the pioneers of the Western Reserve. Joel Downs, aged 80 years, died in Warren on the 27th ult. He removed from Sandersfield, Mass., to Trumbull county in 1816, and was one of the few survivors of the war of 1812 living in the vicinity of Warren. Deacon Eli Bushnell died recently in Hartford, Trumbull county, distinguished for a life of uprightness and honor. He was born in Hartford in 1806.

Cleveland Herald, Oct. 11th, 1862.

#### MAJOR WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN.

Major William McLaughlin, of Mansfield, has fallen at the post of duty, and his body has been brought home from the army in Kentucky. He was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Mansfield, served as a Captain through the Mexican war, raised a company and served with the three months men in the army of the Potomac, both company and captain coming home after being honorably discharged. Although several years beyond three score, Capt. McLaughlin accepted a Major's position in the squadron of cavalry connected with Senator Sherman's

two regiments, and was ordered up the Big Sandy river in Kentucky. Exposure and disease conquered the old hero, and he has fought his last battle.

Cleveland Herald, July 26, 1862.

#### CYRUS CUNNINGHAM.

Cyrus Cunningham, died in Madison, Lake county, August 30th, in the 75th year of his age. He was one of the pioneers, having emigrated from Pittsfield, Mass., in 1811. He taught the first winter, and his wife the first summer school in Madison.

Cleveland Herald, Sept. 19, 1862.

#### MARY M. HESTER.

Mary M. wife of Martin Hester, and daughter of the late Rev. John Stough; Died in Bronson Huron Co., Ohio, June 25th, 1863. Aged 74 years.

She was born in "The Glades," in Monongalia Co., West Virginia, Feb. 15th, 1789. At an early age her mother died leaving 4 young children; she was buried in the garden there being no burial places laid out. The 4 children were carried twice across the Alleghany Mountains on horse back. Her father married again, and the family settled again on the frontier, in Fayette Co. Pa. In the year 1806, they removed to Columbiana, Co. O., where she was married to the husband who still survives her. They commenced their domestic life in the woods. In the year 1814, they moved to Orange Township, Ashland Co. O., on the Frontier again. In the year 1827 they removed to Bronson Township, Huron Co. O., where the native forest was cleared away for the 6th time in her life, to make place for the early settlers humble home. So in that respect her life was that of a *Pioneer*, she was from childhood a christian, and for many years a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and has doubtless gone to enjoy the rest of the faithful.

#### MARTIN M. HESTER.





## NOAH HILL, ESQ.

This aged Pioneer, who died at his residence at Berlin Heights, August 27th, of the present year, deserves more than a passing notice. He had reached his 80th year, and had for some time before his death declined so gradually, that his death approached nearly to a natural one.

He was born in Guilford, New Haven Co., Connecticut, on the 4th day of October, 1784. He came into Berlin Township (then called Eldridge) for the first time in 1817, and moved here with his family, consisting of a wife and five children, in 1818 from Tioga County, Pa.,—to which place he had moved six years previous from the place of his nativity. The war of 1812 rendered it imprudent to move any further west at that time.

On arriving here he settled near the centre of the Township, where he has always resided, and been an active and leading inhabitant till the infirmities of age came upon him.

He served the Township for several years as a Justice of the Peace, and in other offices. Township elections and other gatherings used, at an early days, to be held at his residence—which was ever a place of refreshment for the stranger and the needy. His general occupation has been that of a farmer. He had been a ship builder in his native State, and assisted in building the brig Commerce, the one which was lost by Captain Riley, on the coast of Africa,—a narration of which has interested so many. After his arrival here Esquire Hill worked considerably at his trade, at an early day, in this vicinity, and also in the State of Michigan. He was master builder of some vessels for Mr. Newberry, of Detroit, I believe. He had a good physical system, and his strength and power of endurance were great—fitting him for a laborer.

Like most of the Pioneers he came in here poor—but had acquired a competence, and could live at his ease in his declining days, but ever chose to labor so long as he was able. He was a model temperance man, not having tasted fermented liquors for over twenty-five years—even lemonade has been abstained from by him, “out of spite” at the bad effect of intemperance witnessed by him in others. The qualities of his mind and heart were of a more than common order.

To the limited education afforded by the common schools of his time, he had added so much by his extensive readings and close observation, that he was really if not nominally well educated.

The qualities of his heart will ever be held in remembrance by his relatives and intimate acquaintances. He was noted by his love of home, and his attention to the wants and needs of his family, for his qualities as a husband and for his parental solicitude. He almost always looked upon the bright side of things and prospects, was very sociable, always cheerful and often mirthful—one of the best of neighbors.

A philosophical turn of mind joined with a benevolent and sympathetic heart made him very tolerant towards his fellow beings. Some thought him at times too tolerant, but his toleration never led him to disregard moral distinction in human character, whilst holding firm convictions of his own and for which he was ever willing to give his reasons,—he was liberal and tolerant towards the convictions of others.

He had a firm faith in immortality, and was one of the firmest believers in the final holiness and happiness of the whole human race. Indeed, he seldom became excited in debate, unless when combating the doctrine of endless suffering in a future state. He was very patriotic—a firm and consistent Union man. And whilst





shedding tears over the sufferings incident to our present civil war, he often expressed the wish to live to see the rebellion put down and to see an end of slavery—the cause of it.

It is very seldom one departs this life with that calm resignation and that assurance of a future one, than Esq. Hill did. Indeed, he seemed like one only starting on a journey from one place to another in this life.

His funeral was numerously attended at the Congregational Church at the place of his residence, and a feeling discourse preached by the Rev. Mr. Brown, of Clyde, of the Universalist Church, from the text in Luke, 24th chapter and 32d verse:

"Did not our hearts burn within us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the scriptures."

Esq. Hill leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his departure.

He has been the father of ten children, eight of whom are now living—five sons and three daughters, all excepting one are settled in the township and near the old homestead. They are all well known in this part of the State. One of them, Prof. B. L. Hill, M. D., is now U. S. Consul at Nicaragua, Central America.

He leaves a wife at a still more advanced age than her husband. She was a daughter of Samuel Butler, of Saybrook, Ct., and is one of the very few remaining Pioneers of the Township.

X. P.

DR. JOHN H. MATHEWS.

The early settlers of the Reserve are rapidly passing away. Among the recently deceased is Dr. John H. Mathews of Painesville, in his 77th year. He settled in Painesville in 1809, and was well known to all the old pioneers of this section of the State. Mrs. Chase, wife of the late Joseph Chase, a resident of Painesville for forty years, died on Thursday, aged 92 years.

Cleveland Herald, July 26, 1862.

DEACON PHILO ADAMS.

Philo Adams, the subject of this notice, was born in Vermont, Dec. 12th, 1786, and died in Huron township, July 15th, 1864, at the advanced age of 77 years, 7 months and 3 days.

Mr. Adams moved to his late home in Erie county, O., in the summer of 1818, being in his 32d year. He has spent a long and eventful life in this the chosen home of his early years. He became a member of the Milan Church, by letter, shortly after its organization, and was an earnest, active and efficient member of that Church until after the death of Rev. E. Judson, its Pastor, when he, with several others, was transferred to the communion of the Huron Church. He was highly appreciated as an office bearer and father in the Church, to whose spiritual interest he was attached with increasing devotion to the close of life. He was the founder of the first Sabbath School in this part of the Western Reserve. He was a devoted friend to the ministry, and at his home they always found a cordial welcome. He was a kind friend, a good neighbor and a firm and intelligent patriot.

He was struck with paralysis, and lived but a few days, insensible to pain. In a ripe old age a good man has been called to his reward. His loss is deeply felt by his relatives and a large circle of friends, but he is relieved from a body worn down by suffering and disease, to enter upon his great and glorious rest in the unveiled presence of God.

"Blessed are the dead who died in the Lord, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

Sandusky Register.

DANIEL I. FRENCH.

Daniel I. French, Esq., long a resident of Lake County, died suddenly at Painesville on Friday, in the 76th year of his age. He was a native of Vermont, and settled in Ohio in 1814.

Cleveland Herald, Sept. 29, 1862.





IN MEMORY OF A PIONEER—MRS.  
BAUM.

The pioneer men and women who settled Cincinnati prior to the war of 1812-15, should be remembered gratefully by those who have come after them. It will never be in the power of another generation, however worthy, to do as much, or endure as many privations, in laying the foundations of a great city; and the foundations were well laid. They have not given way in the transition of time or the movements of society. They were solid; and as a new generation has risen up to enlarge the structure built upon them and institute new measures of social and commercial progress, they have found no reason to regret the character which the early pioneers impressed upon the growing city.

Ann Baum, *nee* Wallace was born on the 27th of April 1781, in Newark, Delaware, and at the time of her death, 15th of December, 1864, was more than eighty-three years of age. She was, in the fifth generation, descended from Oliver Cromwell. Elizabeth, the favorite daughter of Cromwell, married Sir James Claypool, and his son, Joseph, emigrated to Philadelphia. From him she descended in the female line. Her father was Robert Wallace, who removed from Delaware to Philadelphia, and became an Elder in the Rev. Dr. Green's church on Arch street. Many of his descendants are now residents of Cincinnati. Mrs. Baum, then Miss Wallace, was present at the closing scene of Washington's Administration, and loved to describe that imposing spectacle.

The foreign ambassadors and their wives were present in their splendid robes. Washington, in a plain dress of homespun cloth, rose, came to Mr. Adams, took his hand and conducted him to his seat—silently left the hall. She was present, also, and assisted in singing the anthem at Washington's funeral. She de-

scribed the white dresses and turbans trimmed with black, worn on that occasion by the ladies, (with only one exception,) and the universal sorrow and mourning for the departed hero.

In 1801 the family crossed the mountains on horseback, with one small carriage, to Marietta. Soon after, she came to Cincinnati on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Jacob Burnet. Jacob Burnet, (then a distinguished lawyer of Cincinnati, and afterward Judge,) lived in a good house on the present site of the "Burnet House." There was then an abrupt descent (originally a great sand-bank, from the upper level to Third street.) Mr. Burnet's house was above, the grounds occupying the whole square, and overlooking the Ohio and the beautiful hills beyond. In that house Ann Wallace was married to Martin Baum on the 4th of November, 1809. Mr. Baum was himself a Pioneer, and one whose memory should be held in honor. Of German descent, (if not birth,) he had the thrift of the people, with a good deal of enterprise and great uprightness of character. He was a merchant of the early times, in high standing, doing for those days a large business, and acquiring no small share of wealth. He built the house occupied by the late Nicholas Longworth on Pike street, for those days quite a splendid mansion. When it was finished he gave a party, (or house warming,) which assembled before sunset, and separated before the present time for assembling parties. There were present a large number of the old pioneers, (now resting with the dead,) whose names will be remembered only by the historian, who shall seek the founders of the metropolis of the Ohio Valley.

Mr Baum became involved, more or less, with all other citizens, in the commercial convulsion, which terminated in transferring a large part of the property of the town to the





United States Bank. Mr. Baum's beautiful residence was sold to that corporation. Mr. Baum died 14th December, 1831, leaving a widow, with four sons and two daughters, of whom Mrs. Mary P. Ewing of Toledo, and Mrs. Eleanor Hartshorne of Cincinnati, are all that survive. For thirty-three years Mrs. Baum has walked in the widowed state, passing quietly through her pilgrimage here. In Philadelphia, while yet in early youth, she was admitted in professing her faith in Christ, to Dr. Green's Church. On settling in Cincinnati she joined the First Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Fourth and Main—the original church of Cincinnati. On the formation of the Second Presbyterian Church, she was one of the original members. She took a great interest in erecting the present building, and for twenty years continued a member there. She was also one of the founders of the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum. In the latter part of her years she was feeble and infirm, but died calmly; peacefully trusting in that Savior whom she had loved when young, and who did not desert her when she was old and grey-headed. Her remains rest in Spring Grove. E. D. M.

Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 6th, 1865

#### BIOGRAPHY OF DR. HENRY NILES.

Following the announcement of my brother Henry's death, it is fitting that I should speak somewhat of his life. He was the oldest of a family of nine children, and I next the youngest; so that he came to manhood and left the paternal mansion almost before my memory begins. Our parents were born in Stonington, Ct. My father, (Henry Niles,) in 1771; and my mother, (Lucretia Miner,) in 1774, and were married in 1795, and removed to Halifax, Vt., in 1796. While stopping at Leyden, Mass., Henry was born, Sept. 10th, 1796. He graduated in the medical profession at Hanover Col-

lege, in 1820, and began the practice of medicine in Halifax the same year, and married Miss Betsey Auvic, who died in 1821. In 1822, he married Miss Lucretia Taft, of Wilmington, Vt. He continued in the practice of medicine till the fall of 1830, when he started with his horse and sulky alone to seek a home in Illinois; but on arriving at Milan, he was so well pleased with the appearance of the country that he concluded to go no further. He taught school in Milan that winter, and in the spring of 1831 began the practice of medicine in Greenfield.

In the fall of 1831, my father removed his family from Halifax, Vt., to Greenfield, and Henry's family came with us.

In the spring of 1833, I accompanied him in a tour through the Indian Reserve, of Seneca, Co., from which the Indians had been removed; I believe the year before. We saw many of the Indian wigwams, that stood here and there in the woods with the half burned logs on the hearth just as they left them on the morning of their departure. In 1833 he removed to Hammer's Corners, now Clyde; and practiced in his profession till 1837, when he removed to Butter-nut Ridge, in Adams, Seneca Co., where he became permanently located.

He practiced medicine for a few years, and as his farming acres increased, he gradually gave up his profession; and for a number of his last years, devoted himself wholly to farming and fruit culture.

He retained the full vigor of his constitution till his last days; and died after a short illness, on the 16th of Sept. 1864, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Of his culture and social attainments, a brother should not speak.

He left a wife, two sons, and three daughters. His sons Henry F. and Claudius, both live in the neighborhood, and have families. Franklin





his second son died in 1847, leaving a wife and two children; Elizabeth, the eldest daughter married Darius Durlam Esq., of Mansfield; and Louisa and Mariah, still live at home.

JOHN H. NILES.

DR. PETER ALLEN.

Dr. Allen was born at Norwich, Connecticut, July 1, 1787. Having completed the study of medicine with the eminent Dr. Tracy, he emigrated to Kinsman in 1808. He was the first and for nearly a quarter of a century, the only physician in the town and somewhat extensive surrounding country. Possessed of an uncommonly robust constitution, and great energy of character, he endured hardships and performed an amount of labor in his profession, which in these days of good roads and short rides might seem almost incredible. He stood high in the esteem of medical men and by them his counsel was much sought in difficult cases of both medicine and surgery. He was an active and honored member of the Ohio State Medical Association

from its formation. During the war of 1812 he went out as surgeon with the Ohio Militia. He was also a member of the Ohio State Legislature in 1840.

But he will be still more remembered as an active and steadfast member of the church of Christ. He was ever present in the House of God on the Sabbath and in the prayer meeting, active in the Sunday School, and only at the last meeting of the new School General Assembly, at Dayton was one of its lay delegates. He retained full possession of his mental and bodily facilities, though advanced in life; and his Christian example shone brightly and uninterruptedly. He died of dysentery after an illness of but a few days.

Cleveland Herald, Sept. 21, 1864.

MRS. URANIA FENN.

Mrs. Urania Fenn died in Tallmadge, Summit county, Sept. 14th, aged 93 years. It is said of her, that so far was she from second childhood, that her society was as desirable at 90, as though she were in middle life.

Cleveland Herald, Sept. 1862.

## ERRATA.

### TO VOLUME NO. V.

- Page 50, 1st col., 27th line, for "Tyler Peck," read "Taylor Peck."  
 Page 50, 2d col., 7th line, read residence Burton: Children: Daniel, &c.  
 Page 52, 1st col., 22d and 24th lines, for "He" read "We."  
 Page 52, 2d col., put period after "George."  
 Page 53, 2d col., for "1832," 6th line from bottom, read "1829."  
 Page 55, 1st col., 11th line, for "W. Carter," read "N. Carter."  
 Page 55, 2d column, 3d line, put period after "others" and insert after it "Our people are paying much attention to Wool growing and art." &c., &c.  
 Page 55, 2d col., 7th line from bottom, for "Joshua" read "Jerusha," and 9th line for "Tholia" read "Thalia."  
 Page 58, 2d col., for "Richland" read "Crawford."  
 Page 59, 2d col., 18th line from Bottom, before "Sandstone," insert so as to read—Slatestone formation when the lime and slate are mingled together and again driven South on to the "Sandstone formation where all three, &c. Same column 10th line from bottom for "Swamps" read "Surface."  
 Page 60, 1st col., 17th and 18th lines strike out "running Eastward and Northwestely," and read,—they swung Eastward and Northeastely, &c.  
 Page 62, 2d col., for "Lemuel Sherman," read "Edward Sherman."  
 Page 66, 1st col., for "Coytazine," read "Coglazier."

### TO VOLUME NO. VI.

- Page 43, 2nd col., 3d line from bottom read "Contributors."  
 Page 44, 1st col., 4th line from bottom read "with the usual," &c.  
 Page 44, 2d col., 18th line from bottom read "blows" for "blow."  
 Page 45, 1st col., 14th line from bottom, make period after "Murderers."  
 Page 45, 2d col., place quotation marks before "Nogonaba" and after "guilty."  
 Page 46, 1st col., 31st line, read "recovered" for "recorded."  
 Page 47, 2d col., 13th line, connect sentence thus—"what they meant, in the following manner," &c.  
 Page 48, 1st col., for "Jubez," read "Jabez."  
 Page 48, 2d col., 13th line, omit "and."  
 Page 48, 2d col., 9th and 11th lines from bottom omit "John."  
 Page 50, 2d col., 4th line from bottom for "provisions," read "provision."  
 Page 52, 1st col., for present, read "pleasant occasions," &c.  
 Page 82, 2d col., 1st line—put a period after "shore."  
 Page 85, for Henry Chapin read Henry Chapin\*  
 Page 87, for Mared Green "Glastenburg" read "Glastenburg."



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